The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5571. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Forthcoming General Amnesty for Political Offences in France.

England Again Looking to India for Her Cotton Supply.

Conflicting Reports of War Movements in Paraguay.

Further Accounts of the Naval Engagements in Japan.

FRANCE.

Probable Issue of a General Amnesty for Political Offences.

PARIS, Friday, July 30.

It is reported that the Emperor will issue a general amnesty for political offences on the 15th of August.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton Culture in India—Efforts for the Speedy Development of Railroads.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 30.

The Cotton Supply Association have adopted a resolution looking to the speedy development of railways in India, in order to facilitate the exportation of cotton from that country. This course was taken in consequence of the insufficiency of the supply from the United States. The stock of American cotton is not large enough to keep the mills of Lancashire fully engaged.

Proceedings in Parliament—Cheap Postage Between England and America.

LONDON, Friday, July 30—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. BOURKE, said Her Majesty's Government intended to introduce a bill concerning naturalization and allegiance at the next session.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, Postmaster General, replied to a question of Mr. BAILEY, that the subject of cheap postage between England and America would be brought under the notice of the Government as soon as the public business permitted.

The House of Lords have dismissed the appeal of Miss SHEDDEN, with a decision against the appellant.

Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., has been nominated a member of the Royal Yacht Club.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Movement—Movements of General Sickles and Mr. Hale.

MADRID, Friday, July 30.

The Carlist movement may be regarded as having died out.

Mr. SICKLES has gone to Lagrange to present his credentials as United States Minister to Marshal SERRANO. JOHN P. HALE leaves for America on Monday next.

PARAGUAY.

Postponement of the Attack on Lopez—The New Provisional Government.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.

Official dispatches from the Allied Army in Paraguay have been received at Rio Janeiro, stating that the final attack upon Ascurra, the stronghold of LOPEZ in the mountains, had been retarded by heavy rains. The Provisional Government for Paraguay had been completed and installed at Asuncion.

Reports from Paraguayan Sources—Defeats of the Allies.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.

Reports have been received from Paraguayan sources that the Brazilians, during their recent advance, received a serious check and were thrown back upon their base, and that during their retreat their rear guard was defeated. It is also asserted that LOPEZ holds a strong position, and that the Count D'EU, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, had been baffled in every attempt to make a satisfactory reconnoissance of its approaches.

JAPAN.

Reports from Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, of the Aroostook—Progress of the Civil War—The Successes of the Mikado.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 30.

Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD, commanding the United States ship *Aroostook*, off Hakodadi, Japan, reports under date of June 11, as follows:

"Upon my arrival I learned that an engagement had taken place on the morning of the 8th of May, between several of ENOMOTO KAMADSRO's vessels; the *Eagle*, *Ashuelot* and *Emperor*, and the Mikado's fleet, the *Stonewall* and six others, which latter were at anchor in Miyacko, on the east side of the island of Niphon. The former was repulsed with great loss, after making two unsuccessful attempts to board the *Stonewall*; and it is reported that the *Ashuelot* was captured and destroyed. The *Eagle* and *Emperor* returned to Hakodadi. I proceeded to Awomout Bay and found the Mikado's fleet, consisting of the *Stonewall*, *Don Juan*, *Sheeshee*, *Moro*, *Khonga*, *Nokam*, *Kiang Soo* and *Premier* at anchor near Isiaki. The next morning (the 19th) at about 8 o'clock, the entire fleet got under way and stood to the westward. I remained at anchor, and about 4 P. M. stood across the Straits and anchored off Kikorai, between Capes Tainka and Esake, where I remained until the 25th, during which time the Mikado's fleet made its appearance from the westward, several times steaming toward Hakodadi, but after dark were seen steaming to the westward again.

On the 26th and 27th heavy firing was heard over the land to the westward, and it was afterward ascertained that the Mikado's forces had taken Matsumae on the 27th ult., after an engagement of six hours. On the morning of the 30th ult. the entire fleet hove in sight again from the westward, and steered towards Hakodadi in line of battle. Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD was informed during the night that the light-vessel in Hakodadi Harbor had been removed, and as hawsers had been stretched across the harbor, and torpedoes placed, it would not be safe for vessels to go into the inner harbor.

On June 1 several Lakomins of the Mikado's came on board the *Aroostook* from Kikorai, and reported that their army was in possession of the coast up to that point, having overcome ENOMOTO's forces in every engagement, and would soon attack Hakodadi; their entire force, about ten thousand, had been landed at Kaminase and Cape Jerament, near Cape Rogers, on the west coast, the main division marching directly across to Chone, and eight companies along the coast, taking towns along the coast. On the 4th of June the Mikado's fleet, *Stonewall* and five others, got under way and steamed into the outer harbor of Hakodadi. Passing quite close to Mohedsia, the *Stonewall* taking the lead, and all the vessels shelling the beach and small villages until they arrived at Markawa, when they were fired upon by the fort water batteries, the *Eagle* and *Emperor*, and had to withdraw, but subsequently the firing was renewed. Some of the shots took effect in Hakodadi, killing a number of Japanese and destroying houses. The fleet damages were light on either side."

CUBA.

Sufferings of the Garrison at Las Tunas—Operations of the Insurgents—The Havana Railroad.

HAVANA, Friday, July 30.

Advices from Las Tunas report the garrison there suffering from want of provisions, and anxiously looking for a convoy with supplies from Puerto del Padre.

The insurgents are committing great depredations in the Santiago, Puerto Principe and Trinidad jurisdictions.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Railroad is to be held here next week, to decide upon the future management of the road.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Davidson Expedition at Sitka—The Japanese Colony in Eldorado—The Excursion Parties in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 30.

A dispatch from the North announces the safe arrival of Professor DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, and party, at Sitka, en route to the Chilkahats' country, Alaska, to observe the total eclipse, Aug. 7. General DAVIS extended every possible aid to the expedition, and succeeded in bringing to Sitka the Chief of the Chilkahats, who promised safe conduct and protection to Mr. DAVIDSON and his party.

Reports from the Japanese Colony, in Eldorado County, are favorable. The colonists had been sick, but are slowly recovering. The tea and nuts which they planted are now up a finger's height. They are all tea-growers, and expect to make tea the specialty of their work, and have no doubt of their success. They also planted mulberry trees, all the varieties of which they brought from Japan. Next year rice will be planted. The colonists are delighted with their situation, and write letters to Japan earnestly entreating their friends to come to this country.

The Wisconsin party, consisting of State officers and prominent men of that State, reached here to-day. They are surprised and pleased with California, and speak highly of the condition of the Pacific Railroad.

The Chicago commercial party left Truckee to-day for Chicago, visiting the White Pine mines *en route*.

Mr. ADAMSON, Consul to Honolulu, arrived from Washington last night.

JOHN GILROY died yesterday at the village of Gilroy, aged 89 years. He was a native of Scotland, and had resided in California since 1814.

The steamer *Colorado* sailed for Panama to-day. She carried $565,000 in treasure, of which $56,000 was for New-York, $497,000 for Central America, and $10,000 for Panama. She also carried merchandise valued at $164,000, including 765,000 pounds of wool for New-York.

Advices from Arizona state that the Indians attacked a mail carrier and his escort, consisting of three soldiers, on July 17, between La Paz and Prescott. All the soldiers were killed. The mail carrier escaped, though badly wounded. The Indians also captured and destroyed a wagon load of provisions between Sulphur Springs and San Pedro. Three men were with the wagon, two of whom escaped the savages, but died from fatigue and thirst. The Arizona papers contain touching appeals for more troops.

THE TURF.

The Goodwood Races—Fourth Day.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.

The Nassau Stakes of 50 sovereigns each subscription, for three-year-old fillies, one mile, was won by Sir J. HAWLEY's b. f. *Morna*, by *Beadsman* out of *Madame Eglentine*; Mr. CHAPLIN's ch. f. the *Orphan*, by *Newminster* out of *Diomedia*, second, and the Duke of BEAUFORT's ch. f. *Scottish Queen*, by *Blair Athol* out of *Edith*, third. Four ran. The betting was five to one against each of the horses placed.

The Chesterfield Cup, (handicap,) value 300 sovereigns, by a subscription of 15 sovereigns each, for three years old and upward, was won by Sir C. LEGARD's b. h. *Vespasian*, by *Newminster* out of *Vesta*, 6 years old; Mr. PAYNE's ch. c. *President Lincoln*, by *Kohinoor* out of *Topsail*, 4 years, second; Sir F. JOHNSTONE's b. c. *Brainbridge*, by *Dundee* out of *Lucy*, third. Nineteen ran. The betting before the race was fourteen to one against *Vespasian*, six to one against *President Lincoln*, and fourteen to one against *Brainbridge*.

The Nursery Stakes, (handicap,) of 15 sovereigns each, 5 furlongs, with 100 sovereigns added for two-years old, was won by Mr. J. DAWSON's *Morphia*; Lord FALMOUTH's *Gertrude*, second; Mr. DRAKE's *Free Trade*, third. Twenty-three ran. The betting was ten to one against *Morphia*, six to one against *Gertrude*, and sixteen to one against *Free Trade*.

Sudden Death of a Race Horse at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, July 30.

R. W. CAMERON's two-year-old filly, entered for the match to-morrow, was killed this morning. She ran into a board fence, and a sliver of a board was thrust into her breast. A dash of one and three-quarter miles has been substituted for the match between Mr. CAMERON's and Mr. PURYEAR's fillies, and has six entries. The pools sold rather slow to-night. *Diddy Malone* is the favorite in the two-mile-heat race.

The Mississippi Steamboat Riot—Further Details—Five Persons Killed.

PORT BYRON, Ill., Thursday, July 29.

A riot occurred on the steamer *Dubuque*, from St. Louis for St. Paul. This morning one hundred and fifty raftsmen took passage at Rock Island and Davenport. When the steamer started a negro deck hand was placed at the forward steps to guard them while the clerk collected the tickets of the passengers. One of the raftsmen being refused passage by the negro deck hand, assaulted the black and was promptly knocked down, and the steamer stopped at Hampton, when the raftmen attacked the colored men, driving them into the river. Four of them were pelted with lumps of coal, and finally drowned. Another colored man, who had been badly stabbed, was dragged from a lady's state-room and thrown overboard. He was drowned before help could reach him. Captain RHODES, of the *Dubuque*, telegraphed to Clinton for a force to arrest the rioters.

Meantime they assumed complete control of the boat. All the colored men who escaped fled to Rock Island, where Deputy Sheriff PAINE enrolled 120 men, and took a special train on the Western Union Railroad, and reached Clinton before the *Dubuque*. The boat was seized by the Sheriff, and returned to Rock Island. All the ringleaders are in custody at Rock Island. They were led from the boat in single file, and identified. Over forty are in custody. No blame is attached to the officers of the boat.

Sales of Gold in Chicago by Order of Secretary Boutwell.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, July 30.

Secretary BOUTWELL has authorized the Collector of Customs of this port to sell the gold in the United States Depository here to importers, in such amounts as they may require to pay duties, at the current rates in New-York on the day of sale.

An Editor Flogged by a Politician in Buffalo—A Newspaper Article the Cause.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, July 30.

Rev. SANFORD HALBERT, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, a political and religious paper in this city, was thrashed last evening by NORMAN HOLLEY, son of the Collector of Customs of this port, for a defamatory article relative to himself and father. The cause of the article in the *Advocate* was the disappointment of HALBERT at not receiving an office in the Custom-house, for which he was an applicant.

Terrible Storm in Kansas—A Town Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 30.

The town of Detroit, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was destroyed by a wind and hail storm on Tuesday night. No loss of life has been reported.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 30.—Last night burglars entered the store of A. J. BIRD & Co., blew open the safe, and got $200 in currency. As there were $2,300 in bonds in the safe, it is supposed that the burglars were alarmed before completing the job.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Rev. Father HONORATUS X. XAUPI, a native of France, aged 89 years, died recently at Mount Hope Retreat, near this city. Father XAUPI was for forty years Professor of French at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., and was ordained priest by the late Archbishop CARROLL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 30.—Reports from all sections give very favorable accounts of the cotton crop.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—In the Superior Court this morning Judge JAMESON informed the counsel in the Cheney vs. Bishop Whitehouse injunction case, that he should not be able to render his decision before the early part of next week. The Ecclesiastical Court has consequently adjourned until that date.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—The effort by the Good Templars to enforce the Sunday Liquor law resulted in two of the informers before the Police Commissioners being attacked and maltreated in the streets this afternoon by some indignant tipplers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—A game of base ball was played to-day between the Central City Club, of Syracuse, N. Y., and the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, which was won by the latter by a score of 29 to 23.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 30.—JOS. EATON, oldest son of the late JOS. EATON, of Winslow, for many years President of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, died suddenly this morning.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—ALVIN A. STEWART, a married man, aged 30, having a lame leg, jumped from a Chapel-street car while in motion this evening and fell, the car passing over the wrist, crushing it so that amputation was necessary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—DAVID W. DESHLER, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of this city, died this morning. He had been for many years identified with the banking interests of this city.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 30.—MILTON ALDEN, the Patentee of "Alden's Horse Hoe Cultivator," and of several other agricultural implements, was caught in a revolving wheel at his establishment this afternoon and instantly killed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—WILLIAM MICHLER, of Easton, has been appointed Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30.—Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY died at 7 o'clock this morning. His age was 73 years.

WASHINGTON.

Naval Nomenclature—Intentions of Secretary Robeson—The New-Orleans Frauds—Mississippi Politics—General Ames—Revenue Matters—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 30.

The reports that the Secretary of the Navy has declared that he will do nothing about the names given by Ex-Secretary BORIE to certain of our vessels are unfounded. He has expressed no such determination, and there is reason to believe that, at his own time and in his own way, he will take satisfactory action. The truth is, there has been such a constant pressure of important business upon him that he has not yet had time to give this subject the attention it deserves, and the requests and resolutions of various societies and Legislatures, noticed in the newspapers, have never been sent to or, at least, have never reached the Department. The matter will, however, receive early consideration, and though the Secretary says no more than that the "laws of Congress shall be strictly complied with," it is evident that he intends to be guided by the expressed desire of the country. In the meanwhile, the constant strictures of some newspapers upon his friend and immediate predecessor, as well as upon an officer so well deserving of the country as Admiral PORTER, serve rather to embarrass than hasten the action of the present Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FRAUDS.

Mr. PERRY FULLER and some of his predecessors, according to the evidence in the Internal Revenue Bureau and the reports of special agents of the Treasury Department, are responsible for the frauds in the New-Orleans Custom-house, and no charge whatever has been preferred against Collector CASEY, the present incumbent. It has been repeatedly stated that the frauds have been running on for at least eighteen months, whereas Mr. CASEY has been in office only since the beginning of April. Four or five officers of the Custom-house have been held to bail for alleged implication in these transactions, and the only reason why they are not indicted now is that there is no Grand Jury in session in that city.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

General AMES left here to-night for Mississippi. There is authority for the statement that his removal never was, and is not now, contemplated by the Executive. General AMES' reception by the President was of a most cordial character, and he goes back with full instructions relative to the approaching election, and other matters appertaining to his command. It is stated that the Republicans of the State will nominate a square ticket, and expect to elect their candidates by large majorities, whether Judge DENT runs or not. Mr. DENT will have no support whatever from the Administration.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD has been appointed to superintend the work of erecting the New-York Post Office.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TAX.

Collector J. F. BAILEY, of New-York, telegraphed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning that the bankers and brokers of that City, who, some time ago, so fiercely disputed the payment of the tax upon the capital employed by them in their business, have all paid their assessment, except about twenty, and that these twenty do not exceed $10 each in amount.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 30.

REVENUE DECISION.

ALEXANDER FULTON, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, at Baltimore, writes to the Internal Revenue Bureau, stating that parties in his district are engaged in purchasing from packers and dealers, bulk meat, or bacon and pork, which are merely packed in salt, but not smoked; also rendered lard in a crude state; that they take the bacon or pork from the original package smoke it, and then repack it, some with their own trade-mark, and some without it, in which condition it is sold; and some of the pork, after smoking, they sell without packing, and the same with the lard. The Supervisor wants to know whether such parties are liable to tax under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868. The Commissioner decides that such parties are engaged in the preparation of lard and bacon for sale, and they put up those articles for sale in packages, with their own names, and trade-marks on them, and are therefore liable to the tax, imposed by the section to which reference is made.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The recent statement that Commissioner DELANO has secretly given orders to stop the distillation of spirits in New-York until further orders, is pronounced untrue at the Revenue Bureau. It is believed that the recent activity of the officers in New-York in ferreting out frauds led the offenders against the law to make the false charge.

The President has appointed Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District, *vice* Philip H. Neher, suspended; S. Pulver Heath, Assessor for the Eighteenth, *vice* Alexander H. Palmer, suspended, and John S. Masters, Collector of the Fifteenth District of New-York, *vice* James Forsyth, suspended. There were no charges against the suspended gentlemen, but it was thought a change would be promotive of the public interests. Thomas L. Tullock, Clerk in the Treasury Department, was to-day appointed by the President Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, in the place of Mr. Flynt, deceased.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were over one million of dollars.

THE MISSISSIPPI COLORED PEOPLE.

Rev. JAMES LYNCH, a colored minister from Mississippi had, as he says, a most cordial interview with President GRANT this afternoon, in which he assured the President that the colored people of the State were rapidly improving in all that constitutes useful citizens; that they look to the Republican Party as the fountain and bulwark of their recently-conferred rights, and therefore they would sustain it; and that all classes in Mississippi responded heartily to his famous words, "Let us have peace." President GRANT expressed his gratification in learning that the colored people were improving, and said they should vote from the promptings of good judgment. He intimated a great desire to have the Fifteenth Amendment ratified.

THE FRENCH CABLE—CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ITS LANDING.

The following correspondence has just been made public:

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to address you on behalf of the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français whose interests I represent in the United States. Having been informed in the first instance by Mr. THORNTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, and afterward by Count DE FAVERNEY, the French Chargé d'Affaires, of the views of the United States Government as to its authority and duty regarding the proposed undertaking, I have lost no time in coming to Washington, in order to confer with you upon the subject, and as the result of the interview which I had the honor of having with you this morning, in company with Count DE FAVERNEY, I beg to assure you that the French Cable Company agree to accept, as the basis upon which their operations are to be conducted, the provisions of the bill of which a copy was inclosed in your letter to Count DE FAVERNEY, or of such other enactment as may be passed during the approaching session of Congress with a view to regulating the operation of telegraphic cable companies connecting the United States with foreign countries.

The Société du Cable Transatlantique Français will moreover do their utmost to induce the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, so far to modify the concessions under which the Company has been established as to permit the landing upon French soil of any cable belonging to any Company incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State in the Union. And they further agree, on their own part, not to oppose the establishment of any such cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States, or any State in the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed.) L. G. WATSON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Assistant Secretary of State replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 16, to the Secretary of State, assuring him that the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français (Limited,) which you represent, accept as the basis upon which their operations are to be conducted, the provisions of the bill which passed the Senate of the United States last Winter, or of such other enactment as may be passed during the approaching session of Congress, connecting the United States with foreign countries; and, further, informing him that the Société would do their utmost to induce the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, so to modify the concessions under which the Company is established as to permit the laying upon French soil of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States or of any State in the Union; and agreeing on the part of the Société that they will not oppose the establishment of any such cable.

In reply, I have to say, in accordance with the verbal assurances already given you by the Secretary of State, that having received such representations and assurances from you, no opposition will be made on the part of the Government of the United States to the landing and working of the cable, before the meeting of Congress in the approaching season.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. B. DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

L. G. WATSON, Esq., Agent of the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français (Limited.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH JUDGE DENT.

The following correspondence took place to-day:

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1869.

Hon. Louis Dent:

DEAR SIR: Having seen certain dispatches to the New-York Press renewing the report that you would decline the candidacy for Governor of Mississippi on the National Union Republican ticket, we desire to know whether you adhere to your previously-expressed determination on that subject, for the purpose of putting this matter finally at rest. We trust you will favor us with an early response. Very respectfully,

E. JUNFORDS.
GEO. MOORMAN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 30, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication I beg leave to say that, while I cannot decline what has not been formally proffered me, you are at liberty to say to the National Union Republican Party, and the people of Mississippi generally, that, in the event of my nomination, I shall certainly accept it. I have never authorized any person to say I would decline a nomination if tendered me by the National Union Republican Party of Mississippi, and again assure you that my purpose to that end remains fixed and unalterable.

I earnestly desire the restoration of the Southern States with Constitutions and laws that will effectively secure the civil and political rights of all persons. Very respectfully, &c.,

LOUIS DENT.

To Colonel MOORMAN and Judge JUNFORDS.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The following Consular appointments were made to-day:

WILLIAM SPENCE VERMAIS, of New-York, to be Consul at Kinkiang; EDMUND O. GETTY, of New-York, at Gaspe Basin; JACOB J. GAMPER, of Pennsylvania, at Ghent; and JAMES M. PEEBLES, of Michigan, at Trebisond.

The Sea Island Cotton Crop—Appearance of the Caterpillar.

Correspondence of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

JOHN'S ISLAND, Monday, July 26, 1869.

The delay thus far in keeping you posted on the progress of our cotton crops is owing to the fact that there was no material change to be reported. Everything looks bright and prosperous, in spite of drought and hot days. The cotton suffered in no wise. On the contrary, it throve exceedingly well. The recent rains gave it a start upward, and it was all promising and the pride and hope of the planters.

On Monday, July 19, we had our first rain after a dry season lasting 137 days, two slight showers excepted. Since Monday we have had rains every afternoon so far with cool and cloudy weather—in truth, real caterpillar weather. And this brings me to the fact that there is no doubt that the genuine cotton worm has again appeared on the island. Simon pure specimens of this destructive insect were found on Friday last, and a diligent search instituted the next day disclosed the sad fact that several plantations are already afflicted with this scourge. The worm found is yet small, green in color, and has all the marks of its species. It appears in the most luxuriant parts of the fields only, where the plant looks healthiest and most thrifty. This fact alone goes far toward proving the truth as to its genuineness.

The last hope goes with the last and most granted theory that a dry season will prevent its growth and propagation. All the remedies have failed. The most thorough drainage, the most lavish expenditure, the most assiduous attention to the minutest details, the closest modeling after the old system of planting, all prove alike fruitless in averting this great calamity. If the result of our (this year's) effort should be that of the last two years past, the fate of the coast country is sealed.

Hedging in Jeff. Davis.

We have already stated that an attempt is being made in Bourbon County, Ky., to raise a fund for the purchase of a home for JEFFERSON DAVIS in that, his native State. A gentleman of Louisville has offered, if $50,000 or more shall be subscribed to the fund, to give a building site for a house, with ten acres attached, within four miles of Louisville. Commenting upon this movement, the Savannah *Republican* exclaims: "The idea of hedging in the great Confederate leader on a ten-acre lot, and that four miles from town, is simply ridiculous. If the Southern people wish to honor their old chief, and make him and his family comfortable, let them present him with a large and well-improved estate, on which he can live in style befitting his character and dignity, and at the same time lay up something for those who are to come after him. He deserves a principality, and a quarter million for that purpose is not too much."

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

The Horrible Accident on the Memphis and Louisville Road.

A Train Goes Through a Bridge and is Destroyed by Fire.

Twenty-five Persons Killed, Wounded and Missing—Half a Million Dollars in Money and Property Destroyed.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 29.

Information was received here by telegraph at an early hour yesterday morning that a dreadful accident had befallen a passenger train on the Clarksville Division of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad line, at a point eight miles beyond Clarksville. This news came in all the appalling extravagance common to first reports of railway catastrophes, producing the intensest excitement throughout the community. It was late in the afternoon before the people were relieved of their painful anxiety by a tangible account of the mishap. While much of the dread apprehension was dispelled by the comparatively small loss of human life, the accident was horrible enough in any aspect. Still, it is a thousand wonders that any one survived to tell the tale of that destructive ride. Four persons were killed outright, and forty or fifty wounded more or less seriously.

PARTICULARS OF THE CALAMITY.

The accident occurred to passenger train No. 3, from Memphis to Louisville. In crossing the bridge and trestle over Rudd's Creek, eight miles below Clarksville, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the greater part of the structure gave way and precipitated the whole train into the valley or bed of the creek, from an altitude of about thirty feet. The train consisted of locomotive, caboose, express and baggage car, two passenger coaches, and one sleeping car, all of which were dashed almost to splinters, and afterward, with the exception of the sleeping car, entirely destroyed by fire.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Four persons are known to have lost their lives in the terrible descent of the train. Mr. HUGH McCOLL, a well-known cotton merchant of New-Orleans; EUGENE RILEY, the engineer; CHARLES SHIELDS, fireman, and a man unknown, but supposed to be from Carbondale, Miss.

The names of the wounded, as far as learned, are the following: Passengers—Mrs. H. McColl, New-Orleans; Joseph Mut, New-Orleans; H. B. Michel, New-Orleans; John Burt, Columbus, Miss.; Judge Caulkins and wife, New-Orleans; J. Jay Buck, Clarksville; Lethe Henderson, (colored,) Memphis; C. H. Sage, Fulton, N. Y. Railroad Employes—C. A. Brown, baggage master; John C. Dugan, express messenger on road; William McColl, New-Orleans; M. Stowe, Eufaula, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Baton Rouge; W. S. Fisher, Pittsburg; J. C. Hannah, Coffeeville, Miss.; J. C. Levy, Holly Springs, Miss.; Miss Hattie Michael, Lauderdale, Miss.; W. E. Shepherd, New-Orleans; J. L. Connell, Steward's Station; Burton Salsbury, Steward's Station; two children of Judge Caulkins, New-Orleans. Railroad employes—Sam Lewis, sleeping car conductor; W. D. May, mail agent; Ed. Boone, brakeman; C. B. Webster, brakeman.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The fire made nearly a complete ruin of the train and its contents. Only three passengers saved their baggage. All the remaining private property, save the garments, money and jewels upon the persons of the passengers, was consumed. The express books and papers were saved, and from them it is ascertained that there was about $100,000 in the safe. At last accounts from the wreck, the safe had not been recovered. The destruction of the cars, express and mail matter and baggage involves a loss little if any short of $500,000.

DISPOSITION OF THE VICTIMS.

The south-bound train reached the scene of the disaster some two hours after its occurrence, affording all needed relief to the sufferers. The whole of them were taken back to Clarksville, where the dead were neatly dressed and placed in metallic burial cases, subject to the orders of their friends, and the wounded were kindly ministered to by the citizens of the place. The train which arrived here at 4 P. M. yesterday brought eighteen of the wounded, none of whom are in a dangerous condition. Four of these, Mrs. McCOLL and NORMAN McCOLL (wife and son of Mr. HUGH McCOLL, killed,) of New-Orleans, C. H. SAVAGE, of Fulton, N. Y., and V. C. SHEPPARD, of New-Orleans, were conveyed to St. Joseph's Infirmary, on Fourth-street, and the others were cared for at the homes of their relatives and friends in the city. Some of the injured remain in Clarksville, where everything in human power is being done for their comfort and restoration.

WHAT THE PASSENGERS SAY.

As described by those who were aboard the ill-fated train when it went down, the situation was awful in the extreme. In conversation with the above-named gentlemen now at St. Joseph's Infirmary, we have gleaned many interesting particulars concerning the disaster. Most of the through passengers from New-Orleans disembarked at Memphis for Chattanooga, and the cars were but partially filled up to the time of the accident. Soon after leaving Paris, where the train men are changed, the passengers retired for the night. An increased rate of speed was noticed by the passengers, and it operated to make many of them wakeful. Mr. McCOLL, one of the killed, was even alarmed at the rapid motion of the train, and expressed his conviction that there was danger ahead. Other gentlemen in the same sleeping car shared this feeling of insecurity, and two of them, Mr. DOLL and Mr. WHITE, rose and dressed themselves a little while before the terrible crash. This idea may have been imaginary, but there was a fatal connection between it and the fallen trestle.

THE MIDNIGHT SMASH-UP.

About 1 o'clock the sleeping travelers were awakened by a sudden rough movement of the train, as if it were off the track. After this jolting motion the train appeared to come to a stand-still, and those who had been aroused congratulated themselves that all was right again. Just at that instant, they say, the train was on a poise ready to fall over the trestle height. In another second the whole line of cars had pitched downward, and lay a crushed and ghastly heap in the basin of the creek. Notwithstanding the turning and shattering of the cars, and the indiscriminate wreck of human beings, hardly a voice was heard. The stillness was as profound as death. Two spans of the bridge, about fifty feet each in length, and four bents of the trestle fell. The speed was so high that it carried the train under the track on the other side of the creek. The train fell in a zigzag or letter S position, and so lay upon the ground.

OUT OF THE RUIN.

As soon as those who were but slightly disabled recovered from the shock, they set about extricating the less fortunate of their companions. The dead and maimed were all removed to the most comfortable localities around, and the cushions, bedding, &c., from the wrecked cars were happily brought into use. It is a fact not a little singular that the children, of whom there was a goodly number, were perfectly quiet during the desperate accident, and, without exception, escaped uninjured. They seemed to take the fearful leap as one of the incidents of railway riding to be expected if not desired.

THE WRECK ON FIRE.

While the unhurt passengers were humanely engaged in releasing and caring for those incapable of helping themselves, the *débris* of the train took fire from the engine furnace. This occurrence, dire as it might have appeared, created no undue excitement, owing to the precautions adopted by the cool-headed men performing the work of extrication. The fire burned slowly, beginning at the engine and gradually approaching the rear sleeping-coach. The entire train and contents, as we have stated, were consumed, except the New-Orleans sleeping-car, which was badly damaged. Nearly all of the bridge and trestle-work also fell a prey to the conflagration.

A LONELY SPECTACLE.

On the side of the trestle upon which the train fell is a dense thicket, and the place has a generally dismal appearance. The wounded men and women, being thinly clad and mostly barefooted, suffered greatly from exposure to the night air, which was sharp and chilly. Their situation was forlorn indeed. No one knew whence to look for assistance. It was finally suggested that some one reconnoitre the ground and find means of succor. In about two hours after the catastrophe—two hours of inconceivable affliction of mind and body—the South-going train arrived upon the scene. The living and dead were tenderly transferred to this train and taken to Clarksville. Here, it is almost needless to mention, the victims of the deplorable and fatal break-down received the most devoted attentions at the hands of the citizens and the officers of the railroad.

THE DEAD.

Mr. HUGH McCALL met his death from the pressure of a piece of timber upon his breast as he lay in his berth, which was the very hindmost in the sleeping car. He was a merchant of high standing in New-Orleans, and he and his wife and son were *en route* to the East on a tour of pleasure. His body will be brought to this city and deposited in Cave Hill until the recovery of his bereaved wife and son, who are now at St. Joseph's Infirmary.

The engineer, EUGENE RILEY, was killed by the escaping steam of his engine. He leaves a wife and child at Bowling Green, Ky., where he had lived some time. It is said that his life was insured in the Engineers' Mutual Association. He was regarded as one of the most discreet engineers on the road he served, and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him.

CHARLES SHIELDS, the fireman, also died from the inhalation of steam. He was a resident of Bowling Green, where he leaves a wife and family.

Several hours after the accident, the body of a man was exhumed from the ashes of the destroyed train, but it was so charred and mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. A dispatch from Clarksville last night says this body proved to be that of a man named BAXTER, of Nashville, Tenn.

It was currently reported that JOHN C. DUGAN, express messenger, had died of his injuries, at Clarksville, but this is contradicted in a telegram from there last night. He is said to be doing well.

INCIDENTS.

Latest advices from the wounded lying at Clarksville (eight in all) are to the effect that they are getting along well. All of the wounded brought to this city are fast recovering. None of them were seriously hurt.

The only lady in the rear sleeping car who escaped unharmed was Miss WHITTAKER, of New-Orleans.

As the train bearing the wounded to this city came up the road it was boarded by kind-hearted people at every station, who proffered their sympathy and any material aid that might be required by the unfortunates.

Mr. DOLL and Mr. WHITE, of New-Orleans, behaved nobly in the trying hour at the wreck, rescuing and promoting the comfort of their fellow-passengers as long as they could be of the slightest service.

Judge CAULKINS and his wife, of Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, were badly injured. They are in good hands at Clarksville.

A little child, whose mother had bundled it up in cushions, quilts and pillows, in order to save its life, if possible, was taken from the ruin as sound and lively as though nothing unusual had happened.

Mr. FONTAINE, of Memphis, with his wife and three children, were on the train, and all escaped, except Mrs. FONTAINE, who was badly wounded, as was the colored nurse of her children.

Mr. HAMILTON PIKE, son of General ALBERT PIKE, with his sister, were on the train, but escaped with slight bruises, and received universal commendation, as did Mrs. SAWYER and young Mr. WOOD, of New-Orleans, for their heroic and energetic efforts to save and relieve the wounded.

Great praise is awarded MAT. LOW, the conductor, for his coolness in the prompt discharge of his duty.

Dr. McCOMBS, from Bowling Green, accompanied the train which brought the injured to Louisville.

Young Mr. McCOLL, of New-Orleans, was tossed from his berth into that of a lady on the opposite side of the car. The lady sustained painful injuries from the shattered window-glass, and Mr. McCOLL was pretty badly gashed and bumped.

THE FATAL STRUCTURE.

This consisted of four spans of short wooden girder bridges joined to a trestle, and were but three years old, while the trestle was but two years old. It was thought to be a perfectly safe portion of the road. The remnants of timber left standing show perfectly sound.

All endeavors on the part of the railroad company to discover the cause of the accident have been fruitless so far, as the bridging is nearly all burnt. Some of the surviving passengers, however, attribute the casualty to either or both the reckless speed the train was making or the insecurity of the bridge and trestle-work. It is not believed to have resulted from any defect in the machinery of the locomotive, as the engineer, whose life was sacrificed, was known to be exceedingly careful in that matter. The traveling public should be informed of the true origin of this fearful disaster with the least possible delay, and no doubt the railroad authorities will act upon it promptly and rigidly.

Loss of the Through Mails—Official Statement.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 30.

Official information has been received that the through mails—Northern and Eastern—which left New-Orleans on Monday last, together with the through mails sent from points between New-Orleans and Clarksville, Tenn., were burned in the Memphis Railroad disaster.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Serious Accident on the Hannibal and St. Jo Road—Cause, a Misplaced Switch—Cars Thrown Down an Embankment—The Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 30.

An accident occurred on the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad, yesterday forenoon, near Cameron. A train bound west ran over a misplaced switch. Two of the rear cars were thrown from the track down a small embankment. J. Baker and daughter, of this city, Mrs. Cameron, of Morrisville, Penn., and Mrs. Mary Carr, of Osborne, Mo., were seriously injured, and A. T. Smith, of Irving, Kansas, P. C. Kinney, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Kate Recknayer, of Fremont, Nebraska, and Rev. D. Cameron, of Morrisville, Penn., were slightly injured. Charles L. Wilson, yardmaster of the road, and a brakeman whose name is unknown, were badly burned.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—The Final Adjournment—Presentation of a Library to the Association.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 30, 1869.

The Association was called to order at 9:15 A. M. to-day. The Executive Committee recommended that the next regular meeting be held in the City of Rochester, July 26, 1870, which was agreed to.

Rev. Mr. COLTON, of Yale School, N. Y., spoke in favor of the adoption of an easier class of preparatory text books.

Papers by Professor ROEHRIG, on the Indian languages, and Professor BURNHAM, on the English languages, were received and placed on file without being read.

Hon. Mr. TRUMBULL read a paper by Mr. GIBBS, of New-York, in answer to the question "What efficient measures can be taken to preserve from destruction the Aboriginal languages?" This paper after adverting to various characteristics of the Indian languages suggested the careful preparation and collection of vocabularies and grammatical outlines giving especial care to the obtaining of clues to the analysis of Indian compounds, which would in many cases furnish the keys to what would without them be difficult if not impossible to decipher.

Professor HALDEMANN read a second paper on the same subject, devoted more particularly to the languages of Central and South America, by Professor SQUIER. The author spoke especially of the great interest felt in those nations that were conquered by the Spanish colonists. Some of the tribes once powerful and cultivated, have become extinct, or nearly so, and their language only exists in fragmentary municipal records, title deeds and documents preserved in the convents. He advocated the immediate institution of measures for the collection and preservation of these fragments, with the publication of such vocabularies and grammars as could be prepared from them.

Mr. BLISS, former United States Consul to Paraguay, then gave a sketch of his researches in South America, during which he had traversed twice the mysterious region of Gran Chaco, every province of Buenos Ayres, and other portions of the Continent. He found many of the same characteristics of speech which had been mentioned as belonging to the languages of North America, and concluded that the number of tongues spoken was much smaller than was generally supposed. The difficulties encountered were considerable, but he had been able to ascertain the correct classification of the tribes philologically, and had collected many documents from which he hoped to prepare a more elaborate paper for some future meeting of the Association.

Professor ANDERSON, of Waterbury, N. Y., spoke of the localities in which the Indian languages are still spoken by remnants of tribes, and thought the best way was to preserve the Indians themselves.

Professor HALDEMANN called attention to important documents in existence, which could be obtained, throwing light on this subject.

Dr. McCOSH, President of Princeton College, made some remarks in reference to the standards of scholarship. He thought we needed in this country a more thorough preparation for college; no elevation of the standard required for entering college, so that would exclude too many young men, but, instead, the providing of means for further education of a select number after completing the ordinary course.

Professor COMFORT announced that he has received the offer of a large philological library as a gift to the Association.

Some other business of an unimportant nature followed, when at 11:30 A. M., the Association adjourned *sine die*.

The document offered to the Convention by Mr. LEWIS, in which he states he has discovered "a beautiful and unsuspected method in the formation of language," and for which information he asks the modest sum of $500,000, was referred to a committee for consideration. The Chairman of that Committee, President RAYMOND, of Vassar College, reported that the paper did not come within the province of the Association.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamer Haya-maro Near Yokohama—Loss of Life—A Heroic Commander.

From the Japan Gazette.

The steamer *Haya-maro* was wrecked on a rock, some seventy miles from Yokohama, June 17, and went down. She was steaming at a speed of about fourteen knots, and when about two hundred yards to the eastward of the Plymouth rocks she struck violently on a sunken rock. After striking, the vessel grated, surged to and fro, and suddenly stopped—but for an instant—from the shock. Captain HILL then gave orders to run her in shore, but the moment she was clear of the rock—or three revolutions afterward—the stem took the water, and she went down bodily in about forty fathoms. At the moment she struck nearly all hands were on deck, but perfect coolness and discipline were maintained, there being only a rush to the boats on the part of the Chinese. Captain HILL was calmly giving further orders in the hope of saving his passengers and cargo, when he was accosted by the chief officer, who said: "You had better look after yourself, Captain HILL; it is all over with the vessel," to which the brave man replied: "Never mind me—look after yourself;" and a few moments later was engulfed with his ship. One boat was lowered and got away in safety from the wreck, picking up those of the survivors whom they could find, and then making for the shore, their progress being, however, slow, as they were pulling but two oars.

Some went overboard with the violence of the shock. One of the survivors was seated on the deck with Mr. WAINWRIGHT, and went down with the vessel, but fortunately came up unharmed, and managed to swim clear of the wreck; he then endeavored to make for the shore, but the current setting out, rendered it impossible. So, reserving his strength, he kept himself afloat for some time on an oar that had been given him in the water by one of the officers. At one time he was pulled under the water by some poor soul struggling for life. The other passenger who was saved was also pulled under water in the same manner, and twice nearly drowned. They remained in the water upward of an hour, and at the moment when exhaustion was overpowering them, were picked up by the boat, which had put off again from the shore to the rescue.

The survivors being now all afloat, search was made on the beach for anything that might have washed up from the wreck, but nothing was found except a bale of cotton yarn, by means of which the chief officer had floated for a considerable time toward the shore, when he was picked up. Two large native boats were procured and the coast searched for three or four miles on either side of the bay, but without any result. A landing was not made, as the seaside did not like to take their boat into the surf, but a Yaconin who was sent to make inquiries, reported that the villagers knew nothing of the wreck, nor had they seen anything wash up on the beach. About 5 o'clock the *Otago* weighed anchor, and being joined by those who had been engaged in the search along the coast, headed for Yokohama, where, with colors at half-mast, she arrived about 8 o'clock.

The following is a list of those who are missing: Crew—Captain Hill, Mr. Watt, Second Engineer; two Japanese firemen, one Chinese fireman, two cooks, one carpenter, one steward.

Passengers—Messrs. Margeson, Wainwright, Kalle, Muller, Jachimek, a pianist; one Chinaman, six Japanese.

The rock on which the vessel struck was found to be about six feet below water and about 200 yards to the eastward of the Plymouth Rocks, with deep soundings all around it; the same account is given of it by the native fishermen, who added that at high tide it is covered by twelve feet of water. It is supposed to be the spot where the *Nepaul* struck, two or three years ago. We believe its position is not defined on the charts, these being merely "shoal" marked in the vicinity of the Plymouth Rocks. When examined yesterday, there were marks where the steamer had struck and shattered the rock.

Further Details—How the European Passengers Met their Death.

From the Japan Times.

The following are the details of the deplorable accident to the steamer *Haya-maro*. She left this port for Kobé on the evening of the 17th of June, at about 6 P. M., having on board seven European passengers: Messrs. MARGESON, a well-known China merchant, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of the Hiogo *News*, M. JACHIMEK, the Hungarian pianist at whose concert half Yokohama attended a few weeks ago, Messrs. KALLE and MULLER, two German gentlemen, M. le Conde DE MOUTON, a Spaniard from Manila, and Mr. CREAM. Of these only the last two named have escaped. Besides, there were four Chinese passengers, all saved and some ten Japanese, of whom only two survive. Captain HILL, a popular and able commander, has gone down with his vessel, and the second engineer, Mr. WATT, has shared his fate. The first and second mates and the quartermaster got to shore and the first engineer, with a dislocated shoulder. The majority of the crew, Chinamen and Japanese, were equally fortunate, but in all, out of some sixty-five people, twenty-two have been lost.

The disaster appears to be due, as in the case of the *Nepaul* in 1865, to skirting the well-known "Plymouth Rock" too closely. A little after 6 P. M., when dinner was over, and passengers and officers on deck enjoying the hour after their meal, while the vessel was going fourteen knots, her engines making ninety-eight revolutions per minute, she struck upon the same danger as the *Nepaul*. Apparently she went right over the rock, and went down almost immediately—according to the best information we can get, in seven minutes. Had the engines been at once reversed, so that the ship could have been retained in her position on the rock, she might have remained suspended there long enough to have enabled all in her to have got away from her at leisure; but it would seem that Captain HILL hoped to be able to run her ashore, after clearing the point on which she was hanging and directed his efforts to that end. Slightly built, however, (she was originally constructed for a blockade-runner in the American civil war,) her bottom was literally torn out of her, and she sank as soon as she got over into deep water, and has left not a rack behind.

One solitary bale of cotton is all that remains of her cargo: this must have come up through her side, and was of some service in supporting the first mate, until, finding it rolling too much, he abandoned it for a floating spar.

The way in which the European passengers met their death was pitiable. All, except M. JACHIMEK, who would not leave his cabin, were being lowered from the side of the sinking vessel, in one of the boats, and fully content with their position, the sea being smooth and shore within three miles of them, when one of the falls was cut or let go, slipped through the block at the davit, and the boat, instantly perpendicular, shot them all out into the sea. M. le Conde DE MOUTON, a strong swimmer, struck out at once for shore, which he reached after being nearly two hours in the water and Mr. CREAM was picked up by the Quartermaster's boat which, after landing her freight of Chinamen and Japanese, returned to look for survivors from the wreck. Those of the crew who were saved had mostly reached the land in another boat.

All the survivors were well treated by the natives on landing, and were brought off on the afternoon of the 18th inst. by the *Otago*, dispatched to their assistance. Not a vestige of wreck, nor a single body was to be found, though the *Otago's* boats searched the coast thoroughly throughout the day. Ship and cargo were fully insured.

The body of Herr JACHIMEK has since been recovered.

Chinese Labor—Letter from Commodore Maury.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 10, 1869.

G. W. Gift, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th reached me this morning too late, owing to our mail connections, for my reply to reach you in time for your meeting of the 13th.

Chinese labor is much more intelligent, skillful and effective than negro labor, and I consider the introduction of it, under proper regulations, would be highly beneficial to the South.

After Jamaica, Trinidad is the largest of the British West India Islands, and that it did not pine and dwindle as Jamaica has done, is, I am assured by residents there, chiefly owing to the introduction of coolie labor.

Kindly and properly treated, the Chinese are the most faithful creatures in the world. I have been in the country, and have paid some attention to their traits of character. As domestics and laborers, gardeners, and cultivators of the soil generally, they are not surpassed by any other people. From the first that arrive I should like to have a cook and two house-servants. Please let me know how to proceed in order to procure good ones, and oblige, yours truly,

M. F. MAURY.

JAPAN.

The Civil War—Sketch of the La-t Government—The Final Struggle—The Old Tycoon Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAKODATE, Japan, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The last grand action in the Japanese civil war has just been fought, and for the present the Mikado's supremacy in the three islands nominally established. The ram *Stonewall* has sealed the fate of the Northern navy, and driven the remnant of the Tokugawa clan, yet in arms, into their earthworks about Hakodate.

Allow me to give you a brief sketch of this short-lived Government. Soon after the fall of the Shogoon dynasty, a year and a half ago, ENOMOTO, the Admiral of the Imperial fleet, collected all the men-of-war around him in Yeddo Bay, and escaped to the northward. He landed on the Island of Yesso, took possession of Hakodate, drove out the retainers of the Mikado, and intrenched himself. With him came five young French officers, who had been engaged for two years disciplining troops under the old Government.

One by one his vessels were lost along the stormy Japanese coast, through the ignorance and mismanagement of his officers, until only three remained. Among those wrecked was the fine frigate *Kanga-no-Kami*, which had been presented to the Tycoon by the Dutch Government. The "Northerners" had conquered a Daimio on the west coast, and on his request consented to transfer him to a distant point of his possessions. ENOMOTO sent this, his largest ship, for the purpose, but when they reached the port the Prince had already gone in a junk. The commanding officer thereupon let go one anchor, and went ashore for the night. Soon after a storm came up, the *Kanga-no-Kami* parted her chain and went to pieces on the rocks.

At length the only vessels left to ENOMOTO were the *Eagle*, for which the Tycoon had paid the exorbitant sum of $180,000 in silver; the *Emperor*, a present from Queen VICTORIA at the time of the English Treaty in 1858, and the *Chofu*, a little gunboat. About two months ago ENOMOTO heard that the *Stonewall* was at Miako Bay, on her way to Hakodate, with the rest of the Mikado's fleet, and immediately sent the *Eagle* and two others to attempt the bold feat of cutting her out and capturing her. Of the success of this exploit you have probably heard. The *Eagle* was clumsily handled, and struck the *Stonewall* bows on. The small arms of the *Eagle* kept the crew of the *Stonewall* for a time from their guns. But though several of the Northerners leaped down on to the *Stonewall's* decks, they were immediately killed, and the *Eagle* was compelled to retire. Could the latter vessel have come up alongside of the *Stonewall* when she first entered the bay, she would have taken the *Stonewall*, as the fires of the latter were down and most of the crew ashore. The *Eagle* and her attendants immediately returned to Hakodate, and the Mikado's fleet followed them a few days after.

Soon after the arrival of these vessels, notice was given to all foreign residents in Hakodate that they must leave the town within twenty-four hours or suffer the consequences. Her Majesty's steamship *Pearl*, the United States gunboat *Aroostook* and a small French man-of-war afforded them asylums, and their household goods were packed in fire-proof godowns and left on shore. About two weeks ago an attack was made on some of the outworks of ENOMOTO. The Northerners held their own until the gunboats commenced throwing shells, and then they broke and fell back on to the town. The five French officers, who up to this time had sustained and encouraged the Northerners, cruelly deserted them, and escaping clandestinely to the shore, were taken off by the French man-of-war and conveyed to Yokohama.

At length, after frequent protests from the foreign men-of-war, who were getting short of provisions and desired the question settled one way or another, the Mikado's fleet moved up toward the town. On Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, the *Stonewall* opened on the fort in front of Hakodate and covered the landing of a small force, who were to make a flank movement and capture the place. The fort, Kameda, a large work a mile beyond, and all the works along the bay, opened a spirited fire on the ship, and sustained it during the greater part of the day. The *Stonewall* moved about slowly from point to point, the remaining five vessels always keeping under her shadow. The most of the shots were thrown toward the town, where lay the only two vessels left to ENOMOTO, the *Emperor* and *Eagle*, the latter disabled and converted into a stationary battery. About seven in the morning the little *Emperor* moved boldly out from the town and engaged one of the Mikado's men-of-war. In a short time she was receiving shot from all the five vessels, and replying with great spirit—the *Stonewall* launching one of her tremendous shots at her at short intervals. Suddenly a fortunate shot from the *Emperor* penetrated the magazine of the *Don Juan*, a sixteen-gun sloop, built by the Dutch. A cloud of smoke arose in the air, a dull booming sound followed, and the *Don Juan* with 200 men disappeared beneath the placid surface of the bay. A few remained struggling in the water, and the English man-of-war *Pearl* sent armed boats to their rescue. Twenty were saved; among them the Captain with his arm broken. The next day a shot from the ill-fated vessel was picked up on the beach. It was made of wood, painted lead color. At the end was a small chamber, containing a trifle of powder and a sham fuse. Wooden shells are certainly a degree in advance of wooden hams and nutmegs, and would be, if generally employed, almost as harmless. These shells were probably mixed in with the good ones, and delivered over with the vessel at the time of its purchase. It reveals one of the many ways in which the Japanese have been swindled. However that may be, the ship sank, but its shot floated ashore.

The *Emperor* continued for an hour battling against this heavy odds, and then withdrew, and escaped under cover of the guns of the fort. The *Stonewall*, although an iron-clad, behaved in a most cowardly manner during the whole day. It delivered its fire at long range both on the fort and on the ships, and only twice ran into the town, each time firing a broadside and immediately steaming away again.

Toward evening ENOMOTO found he could hold his ships no longer, and blew them both up, retiring with his forces to the forts. The town itself was captured soon after and set on fire, and several of the little villages along the shore shared a similar fate. The vessels continued to fire alternately all night, and the sound of the *Stonewall's* guns could be readily distinguished by their tremendous roar and the horrid whizzing of its three hundred pound shell.

ENOMOTO, with some two thousand men, now holds the Kameda Fort, a very strong work, where he may be able to hold out for several weeks, if not months. A small detachment of those who escaped from the *Eagle* found refuge in the fort, near the town, whence it will be difficult for the Japanese, fighting in their leisurely way, to dislodge them.

Thus matters stand at present. The town is in possession of the Mikado's forces, but no foreigners can with any safety return to their dwellings. The American Consul, and his family find a temporary home on the United States steamer *Oneida*.

The English and French Consuls are living on board of Her Majesty's steamship *Pearl*. It is rumored that the commander of the *Pearl* drew up the plan of attack for the Admiral of the Southern forces. Otherwise, simple as it was, they never would have thought of it.

ENOMOTO, the leader of the Tokugawa's, or remnant of the old Tycoon party, is a young man of about thirty-five. He was educated in Holland, where he resided for several years. He is small in stature, wears his hair short, and dresses in the uniform of a European Admiral. His large black eyes, swarthy complexion and light moustache, are characteristic rather of a Portuguese than a Japanese face. He is a man of fine ability, and has behaved with distinguished courage in the recent actions. As neither side give quarter, he will never be taken alive, and he is already beyond the hope of pardon. It may be that if he holds out for a time, some of the discontented Northern Princes will send him reinforcements, and thus prolong the struggle indefinitely. If by some lucky chance he could capture or sink the *Stonewall*, the civil war would break out again with fearful violence. Which ever party holds that iron-clad will control the affairs of the Empire.

The engagement of the little *Emperor* with five of the enemy's vessels, was a most brilliant episode in this war. The Captain and his men covered themselves with glory. Even the English, interested as they are in the Mikado's Government, could not resist a cheer when the plucky *Emperor* blew up one of her opponents. If the Mikado's troops were one-half as valorous and determined, the war would soon be finished.

INKIO.

CHINA.

Sketch of Foochow—Religious Topics—The Tea Trade—Export Statistics—The Importation of Opium—Facts and Figures.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FOOCHOW, China, Thursday, May 20, 1869.

Foochow, the capital of the Province of Fu-Kien, is situated about 119° 20' east longitude and 26° 05' north latitude. It is about forty miles from the mouth of the River Min. The walled city, which in circuit is between six and seven miles, is nearly two miles from the northern bank of the Min. It has seven massive gates which are closed and locked a short time after sundown and opened only at daylight. Outside of each of the seven gates are suburbs, more or less extensive. The suburbs on the south probably contain a larger population than the walled portion, extending across the River Min and onward toward Amoy over a mile. This island is connected with the northern and southern banks of the river by stone bridges. The population of the city proper and the suburbs has been variously estimated all the way from 500,000 up to 1,300,000.

The foreign settlement is situated on the southern banks of the Min, opposite the city, though a few of the merchants' hongs are built on a small island in the river and on the northern bank of the river. Several of the hongs and the godowns or storehouses attached are well built and spacious.

The anchorage for large steamers and tea ships is about twelve miles down the river from the city, at a place called Pagoda anchorage. Small steamers and small sailing vessels of only a few hundred tons burden can come up to the vicinity of the foreign settlement.

American missionaries (representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North) arrived in 1847. Missionaries from the Missionary Society of the Church of England arrived in 1850. The first Chinaman was baptized in 1856, in connection with the labors of these Protestant missionaries. Since that time the number has largely increased, and there are now probably 900 native Christians in this city and surrounding country, and over 60 chapels and preaching places and about 40 native helpers, who devote their time and strength in preaching and in looking after the native churches, and in study.

There have been Roman Catholics here for 200 years or over, but definite information about them it is difficult to acquire. They are generally represented as more numerous in some portions of the surrounding country than in the city. The priests are Italian or Spanish. They dress in Chinese costume, and braid their hair as do the Chinese.

Foochow is one of the five ports opened to foreign residence and foreign trade at the close of the Opium War, 1842-44. A few years subsequently Mr. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, now Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, British Minister to the Chinese Government at Pekin, commenced his public career as English Consul here. Very little legitimate trade was transacted here by foreigners until the Spring and Summer of 1853, when Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., an American firm, inaugurated the tea trade between this port and England and America direct; previously only a very small quantity of tea had been sent to Hong Kong for reshipment. In fact, business here in foreign stuffs and in tea for export was so dull and unimportant that the one or two gentlemen who had tried the experiment of trading here had become discouraged, and had left for more favorable ports previous to 1853. Since that year the trade in foreign vessels at this port has been constantly increasing, until in 1868 the aggregate of imports and exports was worth about $31,444,-885, of which the exports, principally tea, amounted to $22,544,82[illegible].

The amount of exports of tea is reckoned at the Custom-house in China in piculs, and the value in taels. The picul is equal to 133 English pounds, and the tael to from $1 33 to $1 40. The American reader must reduce the number of piculs to pounds, and the number of taels to dollars and cents, if he would have a correct idea of the amount and value of the teas exported in 1868, as given in the table which follows. The kinds or description of tea spoken of in the first column are Congou, Souchong, Dust, mixed, Pekoe, Brick, Oolong, Scented Caper and Orange Pekoe. Those spoken of in the second column are Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Twankey, Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan and Sorts.

	Piculs.	Piculs.
Great Britain	831,675	80,818
United States America	69,465	134,688
Java	3,734	....
Canada	....	3,569
Continent of Europe	146	467
Siam	877	....
India	434	4,365
Manila	60	....
Straits	882	....
New-Zealand	4,157	....
Japan	11	11
Australia	114,559	278
Hong Kong and ports	94,507	9,787
Cochin China	301	....
Cape of Good Hope	1,[illegible]	....
Montevideo	1,073	....
Buenos Ayres	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Siberia and Russia, via Kiachta	12,251	....
Callao	144	....
British Channel for orders	78,732	....
Sum total	1,306,371	234,117

Of the 1,306,371 piculs referred to in the first column, 801,994 piculs is Congou, and is sent to Great Britain, while United States America took only 2,517 piculs of Congou. The whole quantity of Congou sent off in 1868 was 951,761 piculs. United States America took 50,911 piculs of Oolong, while Great Britain took only 12,798 piculs, being about one-sixtieth as much as she took of Congou. About five-sixths of all the tea taken by United States America was Oolong.

Of the descriptions of tea referred to in the second column, United States America took 65,967 piculs of Young Hyson, while Great Britain took 22,989 piculs. Of these kinds the former took over 54,000 piculs more than did the latter country.

The amount of tea of all kinds exported from Foochow in 1866 was 469,824 piculs, or about 62,645,200 pounds. In 1867 it amounted to 550,299 piculs, or about 73,373,200 pounds. This port is undoubtedly the best port in China whence to export Black Teas. The quantity of Green Teas prepared here and sent to western countries is small.

The kinds of opium imported into China from western countries are called Malwa, Patna, Benares, &c., sorts consisting of Turkey and Persian. The quantity of Malwa is not quite as much again as of all the other kinds combined, calculating from year to year. The following table will give an idea of the distribution of the drug among the various consular ports for the past five years:

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanghae; imported and stored on board receiving vessels	57,8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanghae; reexported from receiving vessels to other Chinese ports	28,732	29,401	30,021	32,906	13,214
Shanghae; landed for local consumption	10,779	11,962	11,785	14,[illegible]	10,709
Canton	806	2,111	2,488	2,377	2,490
Swatow	4,272	5,516	5,[illegible]	4,121	4,712
Amoy	3,716	3,725	4,609	[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Foochow	4,983	3,508	3,927	3,518	3,246
Takao	1,102	1,881	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tamsui	[illegible]	1,05[illegible]	1,111	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ningpo	4,505	5,047	4,321	3,197	3,305
Hankow	2,571	4,2[illegible]	4,112	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Kiu Kiang	1,982	2,202	2,2[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Chin Kiang	4,862	4,826	5,026	4,836	1,[illegible]
Chefoo	3,677	3,736	2,7[illegible]	2,644	1,[illegible]
Tien-tsin	[illegible]	7,898	9,161	8,561	[illegible]
Newchwang	2,635	2,585	2,680	1,515	504
Total piculs	52,915	60,948	64,516	[illegible]	53,[illegible]

Canton doubtless takes more than is indicated above. The vicinity of Hong Kong makes smuggling of it practicable and profitable. The duty is 30 taels per picul or per chest.

The value of the opium has fluctuated largely for the five years, as will be seen by the table appended:

1864—52,053 piculs were valued at........29,238,300 taels
1865—58,133 piculs were valued at........35,631,150 taels
1866—64,516 piculs were valued at........34,535,949 taels
1867—60,948 piculs were valued at........31,904,378 taels
1868—52,915 piculs were valued at........35,127,969 taels

These items sum up to the enormous value of nearly two hundred millions of dollars, which this people have paid out for this enticing but destructive narcotic in the short space of five years.

HOK-CHIU.

THE INCOME TAX.

Inequalities of the Present Law—Amendments Suggested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It affords me great pleasure to find that I do not stand alone as an advocate of a tax on incomes. This means of adding to the revenue has always struck me as the fairest of all, because I think that the more a man receives the more he can afford to pay, all other things being equal. The principal objection to the law as it now stands is that one must pay according to his receipts, whether all other things are equal or not. For instance, here is a single man, receiving a salary of say $1,800 per annum. He has no one but himself to support. His necessary expenses are, say board and room $600, clothing $200, incidentals $100, leaving a balance of $400 per annum saved, or spent unnecessarily. On this income he pays no tax, $1,000 being exempt by law, and about $300 being deducted for rent. Another man with a wife, three children, mother and sister to support, on an income of $3,000, (any one knows how closely this man has to "figure" to "make both ends meet,") pays a tax of five per cent. on say $700. Perhaps $200 of this $3,000 is earned by one of his minor children, for whose support no allowance is made. Why then should he be taxed on it? Is it just that he should be allowed no more for the support of a family of seven than another is allowed for the support of one? Should he die, he leaves a destitute family, while the above-named single man is saving money and paying no tax.

Your suggestion that the law should limit the rent exemption is good, but it strikes me that it would be better still to have no rent exemption, as the $1,000 now exempt is sufficient to cover it in the case of any single man, with none but himself to support; and in the case of a married man, an exemption of $1,000 for himself, and an additional $300 for each person wholly dependent on him for support, would sufficiently cover his case. It seems to me that the Income Tax law, thus amended, could oppress no one, even at the present rate of five per cent., while it would afford the Government at least something toward paying the debt. Thus amended it would be more just than the tax on real estate, for a person owning a vacant lot, bringing him no income often pays more tax on it, perhaps, than another man owning a tenement-house paying him twenty per cent. clear on his investment.

To provide for the deficiency in the revenue resulting from this additional exemption, I would impose a tax on all imported articles of luxury, (used almost exclusively by those able to pay taxes,) equal to the original cost of the article. Among these articles of luxury are pomades, perfumery, fancy soaps, &c. This tax would not oppress the poor, while it would in a measure help home manufacture, and also help keep gold in the country. I would also take more efficient steps to collect fines for non-compliance with the Stamp act. In my business scarcely a day elapses that I do not come across fire insurance policies without stamps on transfers, assignments, builders' risks, &c. I venture to say that nine-tenths of the companies are willfully negligent (to use a mild term) in this respect. Another loss to the Government is occasioned by the neglect to properly cancel stamps. A man of property unblushingly informed me that in looking over a number of expired, and consequently useless policies, he obtained stamps enough, not canceled, to keep him supplied some months; and he uses no mean quantity. In conclusion I say let us stick to the income tax. Properly modified, it is the only equitable and just mode of taxation. Respectfully,

QUILL DRIVER.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Monday, July 26, 1869.

Another Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent number of your able paper is an article on the income tax. It is an odious form to almost every one, and many would gladly pay as much, or even more, in some other way. For instance, I, with others, pay for a license as "retail dealer" $10 per annum. I would suggest the increase of this to $25 per annum, and do away with the income tax as far as it regards this class of tax-payers. The limit for "retail dealers" is $25,000 per annum, and $1 per $1,000 would not be oppressive.

Yours, &c., SILK GOODS.

Propositions for Modifying the Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While agreeing with most of your opinions, as now and formerly expressed, on the income tax, there is one point on which I beg leave to differ from you. As I once agreed with you, and only changed my position after serious reflection, and as my view is somewhat original, (at least I have never seen it elsewhere) I take the liberty of submitting it to you.

When the income tax was established—or I should rather say, reëstablished—in England, some twenty-seven years ago, the question of contingent and permanent incomes was one that naturally came up. The Government refused to make any distinction, on the ground that in each case the tax-payer only paid the tax on his income while he enjoyed it. And it was some time before our cousins perceived the flaw in this plea, namely, that the possessor of a contingent income did not enjoy it to the same extent as the possessor of a permanent income. The future of his family, or the possibilities of illness, &c., compelled the former to capitalize a portion of what he annually earned. Under the influence of this argument, in a letter published by the TIMES during the Winter of 1861-2, when, as yet, we had no income tax, I advocated a distinction between the two kinds in the proportion of two to three, assuming that a prudent man without capital would endeavor to lay by "for a rainy day" one-third of his income.

I had not then taken into account a very important difference between the two countries. In England the majority of large incomes are hereditary, and of course the interest on capital of some sort. In our country the majority of large incomes are directly derived from business. Most of all the colossal fortunes with which we are familiar have been built up by their present possessors. In the comparatively rare cases where a nucleus was inherited, large accumulations have been added. True, most of these very wealthy business men are also capitalists, for a man with a huge income cannot spend it or give it away as fast as he makes it; but the larger part of the income comes from the business, not from the capital. Thus, Mr. STEWART'S average yearly returns about a million of income; sometimes he returns three millions; the inference is obvious. An American income, solely the interest of capital is usually very moderate in amount; it generally belongs to some single lady or minor or invalid, some person prevented by age, sex or infirmity from following a lucrative business. If your suggestion were adopted we should see such results as this: A number of ladies paying five per cent. on incomes of two thousand dollars, and Mr. STEWART paying two and a half per cent. on two millions. Of course I do not mean to say that there are no large incomes springing solely from capital, but I do say that a majority of our large incomes, including all the very largest, are either wholly, or mainly the result of business or professional industry.

With your remarks on the rent exemption I fully agree. It should be understood as applying only to those who cannot afford to have houses of their own, and should therefore be limited, say to $1,000, or, at the outside, $1,500. But there is another suggestion frequently made in reference to this item of rent so very unreasonable that I have been surprised to see it seriously urged in respectable quarters. It is said that a man inhabiting his own house should be obliged to pay what we may call a constructive tax on the rental value of it. No doubt, if a man lives in his own house he is saved the expense of hiring one. So, if he owns a carriage he is saved the expense of hiring one, or, if he has learning and leisure to teach his children, he is saved the expense of sending them to school. But who would make him pay a constructive income tax on his horses or his knowledge? This fundamental objection seems to me so conclusive that it is needless to dwell on minor ones, for instance, that it would be very difficult to arrive at the rental value of many country [illegible]

CARL BENSON.

A Manifest Injustice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes, under date of July 26:

"The attention of the Government has been called to an evident blunder in the system of collecting income taxes from Government employes, both in the civil and military service, by which the latter have undoubtedly paid into the Treasury at least $20,000,000, since the passage of the Income Tax act, more than they are legally required to do by the income laws. It is explained that the blunder is occasioned by deducting the income tax from army and navy officers and civil employes at the time of the payment of their monthly salaries, without giving them the opportunities which other income-tax payers have of making deductions for house rent, losses in business, &c., &c."

The facts here stated are correct, but unfortunately no "blunder" in regard to the collection of the income tax from Government employes is committed. The system, as described above, is strictly *en règle*, and until Congress repeals the unjust and invidious distinction made in the law between Federal office-holders and ordinary citizens there can be no rectification of the wrong.

The injustice done the office-holder is threefold:

1. While other citizens are permitted to make their returns of income and pay their taxes at the end of the year, the servants of the Government, whether in the civil, military, or naval service, are compelled to begin paying their taxes at the end of the first month, thus losing the interest of their money for eleven, ten, nine months, and so on.

2. Under this invidious system, the Government employe, as stated in the above extract, is debarred the privilege, granted to every other citizen, of making any deduction from his income, but the single one of $1,000, unless he is in receipt of an outside income. Thus he is compelled to pay a larger tax, in proportion to his income, than any other citizen. The injustice of this needs but to be stated to become apparent.

3. The distinction made by the law is unjust in another—to a sensitive mind, a far more annoying way. Under this system the Government employe does not appear in the Assessor's lists as making any return of income at all. So, when the *Tribune*, or some other "enterprising" sheet, publishes complete lists of the tax-payers, Mr. P. Pry, carefully scanning the names, as P. P.'s will, with eyes of preternatural sharpness, presently discovers that Mr. Brown opposite makes no return of taxable income. "Ho, ho! sly dog, that Brown," cries the delighted P. P. "I always thought him a knave. No income, eh! Lives as well as I do." And Mr. Pry forthwith concludes that Mr. Brown, who really pays a larger proportionate tax than he does, is a dishonest rogue, who meanly sneaks out of his just obligations to the Government.

Another piece of injustice, of the same invidious type, was done to the men in Government employ, when the change was made, in the amount of deduction, from $600 to $1,000 per annum. The act was passed in March, 1867, and applied to incomes received in 1866. The Government employes had already paid the tax for that year, and for two months in 1867, on the excess of $600. As there was never any restitution of the excess thus paid, these citizens were actually, and without any warrant of law, made to pay a tax laid upon no other class.

Besides the moral wrong of such a distinction as is here made between citizens, it is a question whether there is not a legal wrong involved. It is unequal taxation. There is no reason in the world why the employes of the Government should pay their tax in a different way from other citizens,—be deprived of the privilege allowed to all others of deducting rent, interest, taxes, &c., from the taxable income. It should be one of the first acts of Congress next session to remedy this injustice, and place all officers and others in the civil, military and naval service on the same footing as other tax-payers.

The Riot in Charleston—Examination of the Arrested Parties.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 28.

On Tuesday morning, before the Mayor's Court, the parties who had been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the riot of yesterday, were upon trial. After examination, BENJAMIN MILLS, colored, was discharged, and RAFE IZARD, colored, PHILLIP SACHS, white, C. H. SCHWING, white, and R. MCMANUS, white, were turned over to Magistrate DE LARGE for investigation.

From the statements of Lieutenant LYNCH, an officer of the United States Army, and the two policemen who made the first arrest, it appears that RAFE IZARD had been told by a policeman to keep beyond the lines, but that he subsequently came within the lines, and when accosted by a soldier, who was then engaged in acting as policeman, and told to get back, replied by cursing the soldier, who then slapped him. At this time the policeman attempted to arrest him, in order, as he states, to keep him out of harm's way. IZARD resisted, when the negroes attempted to rescue him, and the row became general.

When arrested MILLS was inciting the mob by exclaiming, "We are strong enough to rule this city, and there is no person that can put us down. Stand and fight, and die here if necessary." Lieutenant SAVAGE was at the time not more than three feet from MILLS. He (MILLS) then passed from Calhoun to Meeting-street, and repeated his incendiary language, saying that he did not fear any Yankee ball or bayonets. Lieutenant LYNCH then called upon Lieutenant TAFT, of the City Police, who arrested MILLS.

In the case of MR. SCHWING, who was charged with having fired the pistol-shots, it was proven that he was with the band when the mob threw the volley of stones. He was struck, and when attacked and fired upon, turned and fired his revolver. It was in evidence that nobody was hurt, and indeed the cowardly mob beat such a hasty retreat at the first shot, that there was scarcely a possibility of anybody being hurt. Mr. SCHWING averred that he only fired in self-defence, and for the purpose of frightening off the rabble. MCMANUS, it was proven, had been handed the pistol by Mr. SCHWING after it was discharged, and was up on that charge. Both these gentlemen were turned over to a Magistrate for investigation.

After examining two witnesses, the further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock.

During the day a report was circulated among the negroes that a Confederate League had been organized, and intended during the evening to parade the streets and kill every one of them. Many believed the absurd report, and, under the terrors of a bad conscience, were terribly frightened. Up to the time of writing, the dreaded League had not yet made its appearance, but was momentarily expected.

The Poisoned Crew of the Ship Southern Cross.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

It will be remembered that a telegraphic dispatch received from San Francisco reported that the crew of the ship *Southern Cross*, of Boston, had been poisoned at Manila, May 18, but whether they had died was not stated. A letter received here from the Captain, dated May 19, says that twenty-four men of his crew, out of twenty-seven, had been poisoned on the 18th by drinking coffee, but fortunately medical aid had saved their lives up to the hour of writing, and he was in hopes that they would soon recover. How the poison was put in the coffee was a mystery. It could not have been the cook, for he was among the sickest of the men, and at one time it was thought doubtful whether he could recover.

The event caused much excitement on shore, and the Police were immediately put in requisition to find a clue to the perpetrator of such a diabolical act. The coffee was taken ashore and subjected to analysis by the chemists and military surgeons. As later dates have been received from other sources, and as no mention is made of any of the men having died, we infer that they all recovered. About the 8th of June the ship was reported nearly ready to sail for Boston.

Advices since received state that the ship *Southern Cross* had sailed from Manila May 22, for Boston, and hence we infer that her crew had recovered.

One of Life's Contrasts.

An interior correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* closes a recent letter with the following little story:

"Three years ago, while breakfasting at a mining restaurant near the Oregon line, a stranger with uncombed hair, huge gray whiskers and tattered coat, took his seat at the table. By accident, I was relating to the landlord an incident which had occurred some years previously in the Connecticut Valley. After I had left the table and was walking alone the unshorn stranger accosted me. 'You are the first man,' said he, 'whom I have heard mention my native town for seventeen years, and it made my heart come up in my mouth when you did so.' This circumstance doubtless made him unusually communicative. He said he was living in the mountains, fifteen miles from any habitation, subsisting by hunting, and visiting the settlements not oftener than twice a year. This statement was afterward corroborated by other evidence. What induced him to lead this life he did not see fit to explain. In his early boyhood, on the banks of the Connecticut, he and the present Chief Justice of the United States lived on adjacent farms and attended the same public school. What a sharp contrast has marked their subsequent lives—the one filling the most responsible station in the gift of the American people—the other a hermit, unknowing and unknown, amid the wild and almost inaccessible fastnesses of Southern Oregon."

GETTYSBURG.

The Proposed Meeting of the Federal and Confederate Generals.

The following letter has been sent to the Federal and Confederate Generals in pursuance of the resolution some time since adopted by the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association. One form of letter was addressed to all:

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 20, 1869.

GENERAL: The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, organized soon after the battle, since incorporated and holding in absolute tenure the more important portions of the battle-grounds, being memorial and historical in its purpose and character, has unanimously adopted resolutions, (already published,) which accompany this letter, determining to proceed to indicate the field with enduring memorials constructed of the granite from its hills, and thus to permanently mark out the positions and movements of the armies, corps, divisions and important commands in the battle.

Its object is to perpetuate the history of the battle in its simple truth, and to that end to make the battle-field its own interpreter. It seeks to preserve this field, truly indicated, as an enduring historical memorial of the military events of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, as a school for study in practically illustrating the art of war, and an ever-eloquent though silent exponent, alike to citizen and foreign visitor, of the battle of Gettysburg.

The more effectually to accomplish this its purpose, and before proceeding to erect its indications, the Association desires to derive the important requisite information from authentic and original sources. It earnestly realizes that justice to themselves and fidelity to the truth of history entitle the officers who commanded the forces in action to designate the positions and define the movements thus to be perpetuated.

With this high historic process in view, I am instructed by the Board as Secretary, and on behalf of the Association, to invite you, General, to coöperate in this work of indication and to attend a reunion of your brigade, division, corps, and army upon the battle-grounds, there to confer together and determine the positions and important points proper to be thus enduringly designated.

The time fixed for the meeting is the week commencing the 23d day of August next. The place of meeting is the Gettysburg Springs Hotel upon the battle-field, where the accommodations are ample and excellent.

It is requested that at the same time that they reply to this invitation, the officers invited address the surviving ranking officer of their corps, and express, if practicable, their intention to be present; and he is also requested to communicate with the Secretary.

Arrangements are in progress to secure to the visiting officers the courtesy of free travel to, and probably also from, this reunion, over the railroads leading thither.

The Association has also arranged for the commutation of the hotel charges to a very moderate price, while securing comfort and every desirable attention.

The Press of the country has also been requested to further the consummation desired, and is generously responding.

The officers and directors sincerely hope that you, General, may find it both agreeable and convenient to accept the invitation hereby tendered to this reunion, which will be an occasion of great personal and public, as well as historic interest. Awaiting your reply,

I am very respectfully,

D. MCCONAUGHY,

Secretary of Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

The Mysterious Disappearance Case in Warwick—Remarkable Disclosures.

From Goshen (Orange County) Republican, July 29.

The facts connected with the mysterious disappearance of a young lady of the town of Warwick, this county, are fresh in the recollection of our readers. The young lady in question, the only daughter of MR. JAS. G. CLARK, a wealthy farmer, left home on the morning of the 28th of May last; was last seen on an Erie Railway train, bound for the city, and then all trace of her was lost. In the search for her, her friends have spared no effort or expense; the most skillful detectives have been employed, stimulated by the offer of a large reward, and every possible means taken to ascertain her whereabouts. All efforts were unavailing, and weeks and months passed by, and not a clue or trace of the missing young lady was found.

A few days since, however, her anxious friends most unexpectedly received intelligence of the fugitive from Ireland! They received a letter from an Irish girl, formerly employed as a servant in Mr. CLARK'S family, now holding a place in a hotel in Dublin which is much frequented by Americans, stating that Miss CLARK had called upon her for pecuniary assistance, she being entirely destitute of money and poorly clothed. She would give no explanations as to her appearance there, except to say that she had been sent there by her uncle, Mr. ALBERTSON, a wealthy New-Yorker. Her appearance and manner convinced the people of the house that she was deranged in mind, and they were about to have her taken in charge by the authorities for restoration to her friends, when she eluded the watch put upon her movements, and escaped from the hotel, and was again lost sight of. Upon receiving this information her friends at once telegraphed back to have search made for the fugitive, and a messenger has also gone over to hunt up and reclaim her.

The mental condition of the young lady accounts for her flight from home; but it is a mystery how she managed to hide all traces of her movements from the keen search of the detectives; and how, with only the trifling sum of money in her purse, she compassed the journey across the sea. It is altogether a strange and painful affair to the wide circle of relatives and friends a cause of untold anxiety and sorrow.

The Pardon of John M. Sims the Counterfeiter.

From the Auburn News, July 28.

The secret history of the pardoning of JOHN SIMS has never been written. It was a novel procedure, and was in this wise: It was well known that SIMS was rich. His incarceration in the prison was the signal for speculators to study how his money could be transferred to their pockets. A pardon was urgently and incessantly prayed for by SIMS, and numberless efforts were made by friends and enemies of the man to obtain one. He was granted repeated interviews with parties who sought him for the purpose of learning how much he would pay for a pardon, and strangers and friends were allowed to talk with him in the shop where he was at work upon this subject. No convict in prison was granted so many favors as he, both by officers and contractors. One of the contractors became impressed with the idea that he could obtain pardon for SIMS, and frequent and long and secret interviews were had between the two. At last, a verbal contract was made that if SIMS would pay $7,000 to the contractor upon the obtaining and delivery of a pardon, he, the contractor, would make the effort to secure it, provided SIMS would pay all the necessary expenses incurred by the making of the effort. To this SIMS bound himself faithfully as he could in words, and gave an order for $250 for expenses, which was paid. The effort was successful and the pardon was secured. The ex-contractor (he had a short time before this retired from the firm) returned jubilant. He saw SIMS and notified him of the result, and demanded a mortgage on his farm for the money agreed to be paid. For the first time since SIM'S imprisonment, the interview was interrupted by a guard, and the ex-contractor was obliged to leave his negotiations with SIMS incomplete. He then proposed to return the pardon and have it canceled. SIMS heard of this and sent word that if he was retained in prison over night he would regain his liberty—as he was sure to do, as a genuine pardon had been issued—institute a suit immediately for false imprisonment against the person holding his pardon. Just as the prison was being closed for the night, and while the convicts were marching to their cells, the pardon was presented at the office of the prison and SIMS was released. We have given only a brief outline of this transaction.

A Letter from Senator Brownlow.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* publishes the following private letter from Senator BROWNLOW:

MONTVALE SPRINGS, BLOUNT COUNTY, July 16, 1869.

Miss A. E. Carroll:

HONORED MADAM: I am in receipt of your esteemed letter of three days ago. It reached me at this place, where I am sojourning for a few weeks in search of improved health and strength. This is a beautiful watering place, twenty-five miles south of Knoxville, just at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains which divide North Carolina from Tennessee. I have been here a week, and expect to stay the month out. My health is already sensibly recruiting. I sleep better, have steadier nerves, an improving appetite, and digestion, and I walk about a quarter of a mile each day without much weariness and with evident increasing strength.

I appreciate very highly, and with gratitude, your interest in my health, and your consideration of my public services, not only in view of long personal esteem and friendship, but also in view that the friend, who evinces them is the grand-daughter of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a lady fully worthy of her honored ancestry.

I am glad you approve the position I have taken in reference to Tennessee politics. In my judgment the time had come when suffrage should be extended, alike from considerations of the public safety and the peace and prosperity of the State. The canvass has thus far been a very animated and sometimes a very bitter one. SENTER, the universal-suffrage candidate, is gaining strength every day, and the current, already broad and sweeping, seems likely to swell to great volume and power by the day of election, the first Thursday in August. It will not surprise me if SENTER'S majority should reach 40,000, or even more.

I shall be much gratified to receive the volume of your writings of which you speak.

My son, of whom you make mention, is canvassing as a candidate for the Legislature, or he would doubtless have great pleasure in writing to you for me. Reciprocating your courtesy and good wishes, I have the honor to remain, with great respect and esteem,

Yours, very truly, W. G. BROWNLOW.

OFF FOR CUBA.

The Story of a Life of Adventure.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

DR. CONTRA, or as he is better known to many of this city, Colonel CONTRA, met a friend yesterday in the street, and took a parting grasp of his hand, while he informed him that he was bound to Cuba, to join the revolutionists. The doctor, though not more than 30 years of age, has had considerable experience, and has played many parts. The son of a Swiss farmer, he left home at an early age, and sought his fortune in Italy. Here he was educated for the ministry by a priest, who was very kind, and treated him with much more care than he had ever experienced from his parents. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out, he ran away from his benefactor and joined the French army in the Crimea, and for meritorious conduct was made a Lieutenant. At peace he returned to Italy, was again received by his friend the priest, who paid for his instruction as a medical student. Again he joined the French army, and while with his regiment in Paris fell in love with the daughter of the famous GEO. N. SAUNDERS, and found his affection reciprocated. At the commencement of the rebellion Mr. SAUNDERS and his family left Europe for Richmond. Young CONTRA, full of love, left all and followed the lady. Without any knowledge of English, when he landed in Boston, he experienced many strange adventures. Hearing of Colonel MAGGI, he went to New-Bedford, and was advised by him to join the Union army, which he did, but remained only long enough in it to find the means of reaching Richmond. Miss SAUNDERS and her family received him with open arms, and in a few days he was united to her in marriage. After a brief honeymoon he joined the rebels, and soon was raised to the rank of Colonel, which he maintained to the close of the rebellion. His wife died in childbed, but he still was cherished by Mr. SAUNDERS and his wife as their son, and aided MRS. SAUNDERS to find her way into Canada through the lines of the Union army. With the surrender of LEE, CONTRA was reduced to abject poverty. He obtained employment in this city in the store of a druggist, until he made enough money to clothe himself and then through the aid of a friendly priest, who knew him in Italy, he opened an apothecary store in Charlestown and was quite successful. But the Fenian excitement interested him, and he took part in the operations along the frontier, which ended in failure. Again without means he returned to Massachusetts, and this time settled in East Boston, where he again became prosperous—this time as a physician.

Apparently tired of wandering, he married a widow lady of some property and opened an apothecary store in Cambridge, and was, as usual, quite lucky in his business. But being of a roving disposition, fond of adventure, he is now on his way to Cuba to serve as soldier or physician in the army of the insurgents. He is a fine-looking man, is a great favorite with the ladies, has been carefully educated, and is in every way well qualified to make a favorable impression on those with whom he associates. His friend at parting observed—"Well, doctor, so you are going to leave your bones in Cuba?" to which he replied, "No matter, I'm off: so good bye."

POLICEMAN CAMPBELL ACQUITTED.

Seventh and Last Day's Proceedings—Charge of Judge Cardozo—Verdict of Acquittal by the Jury after an Hour's Deliberation—Applause in Court.

The trial of Policeman MATTHEW CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, for the killing, by shooting with a pistol, of MAURICE LONG, on the night of the 3d inst., in Greenwich-street, was terminated yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of "Not guilty." Yesterday was the seventh day that this trial has been in progress in the Oyer and Terminer. Day by day the interest in the case seemed to increase, and the crowd grew in proportions. An hour before the opening of the Court yesterday the spacious Court-room was filled, and when the Judge took his seat upon the bench there was scarcely standing room inside, and all the halls and stairways leading to the Oyer and Terminer were closely packed with anxious people who had hoped that they might be able to gain admission.

The jurors having been called,

Judge CARDOZO proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He said he would first pass upon the points which had been presented for his consideration by Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, one of the prisoner's counsel, the day previous. These requests to charge, sixteen in number, were all published in full in the TIMES of yesterday. As to the requests numbered from one to thirteen, both inclusive, the Judge said he would charge them as requested, with a few very slight verbal alterations. As to those numbered 14, 15 and 16, he refused to charge as requested. One additional point he charged with some qualifications. All the requests which the Judge concurred in were read over to the jury. After this the Court continued as follows:

Having thus disposed of the requests presented, [illegible] I shall proceed to state [illegible] you the evidence [illegible] if I were to do so I might influence a verdict [illegible] You are to consider it, to draw such deductions and inferences as may be right and reasonable. You will see what credit you will attach to the witnesses, and in determining that you will consider their manner, their intelligence, their opportunities for knowledge of the matters as to which they testify, and any inconsistencies with themselves and with each other which you may find. These remarks equally apply in judging the testimony of the prisoner, who, by recent statute, has become a competent witness on his own behalf. Remembering, of course, the great stake which he has in this matter, you will consider his testimony fairly, and give it such weight as you think, under all the circumstances, it deserves. I leave all such matters exclusively to you, to whom they properly belong. Having said thus much, my duty will be fully discharged when I shall have presented to you very briefly the general theories as they occur to me, of the prosecution and the defence, (while not confining you to those, but throwing open to you the whole matter,) and given you the law governing those theories, in the different phases of the case. I shall not pretend to state the evidence. I only mean to give the substance, leaving it entirely to you to arrange it and see whether I am right or not. The general theory of the evidence for the prosecution is that on the evening of July 3, the deceased, JAMES LONG was in the custody of the prisoner, walking quietly along with him; that the street was quite lively by the presence of men, women and children—many persons sitting outside of their houses, it being very warm—and that there was more or less of a gathering of human beings following the deceased and the officer, but without any menace against him, and without any attempt to interfere or any danger of harm to the prisoner; that when young LONG and the accused reached the vicinity of the corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, the deceased came up to CAMPBELL and asked why he had arrested his son; that CAMPBELL refused to inform him, telling him it was none of his business, and raised his club to strike the deceased; that the deceased then took hold of CAMPBELL'S arm to prevent injury to himself, and that after this a struggle occurred of a few moments between them. CAMPBELL drew his pistol and shot LONG, first in the breast and then in the back. [illegible] a few seconds [illegible] his pistol and shot the deceased a second time. Now, gentlemen, of course, as I have already said, it is for you to say how far this is sustained by the evidence. If you believe that theory, and that a reasonable man, circumstanced as CAMPBELL then was, would not have believed it necessary to take life—if you believe that CAMPBELL had no reasonable ground to believe his life or limb was in imminent danger, if he had no reasonable ground to believe that it was necessary to take LONG'S life to protect himself from imminent danger to himself, and if at the time, when he fired the pistol he intended to take LONG'S life, even though that intent were formed but an instant before he fired—then the killing of MAURICE LONG was murder in the first degree, and you should not hesitate to say so. But perhaps I may mention, in view of what the learned District-Attorney has said in your presence, that whatever you may think of the rest of the case, you will not find that the act of killing proceeded from a premeditated design to take life, which is indispensable before you can find the prisoner guilty of murder. But however this may be, the later theory of the evidence for the prosecution is important to present to your minds the question whether the act of the prisoner was [illegible] or not. If it was not [illegible] murder, it may be manslaughter, as I shall hereafter present to you.

The theory on the part of the defence is quite different. It is substantially this: That he was followed by a noisy, excited crowd. When he had young LONG in custody, that [illegible] brickbats were thrown around him, that he had been struck by one of them; that when MAURICE LONG inquired why his son was arrested, CAMPBELL told him he could ascertain, at the Station-house; that the deceased with blasphemous expressions swore that he should not take him, and grabbed him by the coat and shirt collar in front of his windpipe with his knuckles against it; that they struggled, and that in that struggle the deceased tore the prisoner's coat, as you have heard, and that the struggle continued—the crowd urging the deceased on; that the prisoner tried his best to free himself of the deceased, then knocked as hard as he could to him to let go his hold or he would shoot him; that the deceased still choked him, and that growing weak and apprehensive of his life, he shot the deceased. Now, gentlemen, if, upon a careful review of all the evidence, you shall find this theory to be true—if you believe that CAMPBELL honestly considered himself in danger of life or limb, and that he had reasonable ground from the surrounding circumstances so to believe, to believe that it was necessary to take LONG'S life to protect his own life or limb—then, gentlemen, the killing was justifiable, and however we may deplore the unfortunate occurrence which sent LONG unannealed before his Maker, you must acquit the prisoner. If neither of these theories should commend itself to you as the true version of the transaction, you will next carefully consider the testimony to see whether the prisoner should not be convicted, as he may be under the indictment, of either manslaughter in the second or third degree. All that I deem it proper to say upon that subject is to call your attention to the statutory definition of those crimes. The Judge here read from the statute in regard to "manslaughter" in the second degree and third degree, and continued: "Under this, if you think the truth of the case to be that an effort was made to rescue young LONG from the prisoner, and that the prisoner unnecessarily took the life of the deceased, he may be convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. But perhaps you may be of opinion that though not entirely innocent, he (CAMPBELL) did not intend to take LONG'S life. If that be your judgment, then you will consider whether the evidence satisfies you that he took LONG'S life in the heat of passion; and if that be so, then, as there can be no doubt that a loaded pistol is a dangerous weapon, you may convict him of manslaughter in the third degree. These, gentlemen, cover all the instructions which I think it necessary to give you. The counsel for the prisoner and the learned District-Attorney have faithfully performed their duty. I have endeavored, conscientiously, to discharge mine, and now the case is to rest with you. You should give the case that careful consideration which its importance demands. It is most important to the prisoner, for his life and his liberty hang upon the result of it. It is important to the public. In the legitimate discharge of duty a policeman should be protected; but if he abuses that trust, if he ruthlessly and unnecessarily uses his club and his pistol, he should be held to a strict account for it, or otherwise, under pretence of protecting our citizens, the Police may become a frightful curse. Carefully reviewing and considering all the evidence, you will say what the truth of the case is, and render such verdict as you think to be right, doing, as I have no doubt you will do, justice alike to the people and to the prisoner.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of just about one hour they returned to the Court-room. Though the crowd was very great, the silence was such that a whisper might easily be heard throughout the spacious apartment. All eyes were fixed upon the jurors as they entered, the object being to learn if possible what the result was. The spectators had not long to wait. Mr. VANDERVOORT, the Clerk of the Court, called the names and asked the jurors and the prisoner to stand up. Then followed this request from the Clerk: "Jurors, look upon the prisoner. Prisoner, look upon the jurors."

Then came the all-absorbing question from Mr. VANDERVOORT:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the offence as charged in the indictment?"

There was a pause—a silence for a few seconds, during which the prisoner, CAMPBELL, stood, very pale, looking the jurors steadily and calmly in the face. The silence in the Court-room during those seconds was truly oppressive, considering that there were inside its walls five hundred human beings at least.

And then came the answer from the foreman of the jury. There were but two words, but they were pronounced in a clear, firm, bold and deliberate tone of voice, which could not fail to be understood by every one in the room. "Not guilty" were those two words, and they went like an electric shock to all parts of the house. Scarcely had the last syllable been pronounced when such applause as has seldom, if ever, been heard in a New-York Court-room was commenced. We say commenced, because, although hundreds of people seemed determined, by means of their feet, their hands and their tongues to testify their approval of the verdict, the Judge presiding was very prompt in his efforts to suppress all unseemly demonstrations in the Court of Justice, and the officers in attendance made use of all their powers in the same direction.

Judge CARDOZO rapped vigorously on his desk, and said: "The officers will arrest all who disturb the Court and bring them at once before me for punishment." This order had the desired effect; all the applause ceased immediately. Meantime the policeman, CAMPBELL, was completely overcome. He did not faint, but immediately after the rendition of the verdict, he buried his face in his hands and sank down upon his chair, where he sat for some time. Had he been a child the tears that fell from his eyes could not have been more profuse. After a short time the great crowd, by order of the Court, dispersed, and the policeman, CAMPBELL, released from his bonds, was borne away in a carriage by his immediate personal friends.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer then adjourned to Monday next, at 11 A. M.

It is understood that when the jury first retired, they stood nine for acquittal and three for bringing in the prisoner guilty of some minor degree of manslaughter. The point which was not clear to the three jurors was whether after the first shot, and before the second, the deceased relaxed his hold on CAMPBELL'S throat. CAMPBELL, after leaving the Court-room, was taken to Police Headquarters in a carriage, followed by members of the First Ward crowd. It was deemed necessary for his personal safety that officials high in authority should attend him thither, which they did.

SUIT AGAINST FISK, JR.

His Transactions in the Cotton Trade.

A summons was served on JAMES FISK, JR., yesterday, citing him to appear before the September Term of the United States Circuit Court and answer in a suit brought against him by GORHAM GRAY, a merchant of this City. The petitioner, in his petition to the Court asking for a writ, says: That on or about the month of June, 1868, he entered into an agreement with JAMES FISK, JR., to form a partnership with him, in buying and selling cotton; that by the agreement the defendant FISK promised and agreed that the petitioner GRAY should make purchases and sales of large amounts of cotton on the joint account of the petitioner and the defendant; and that the defendant would, from time to time, as it should be necessary in the opinion of he petitioner, furnish all sums of money that should be necessary to pay for all cotton purchased by the petitioner on the joint account of both parties, and all moneys which should, in the petitioner's opinion, be necessary for defraying any expenses of such purchases and sales. That it was further understood by the agreement that the profits and losses of any such purchases and sales, should be shared and borne, two-thirds thereof by the defendant, and one-third by the petitioner; that, in accordance with the agreement, the petitioner purchased large amounts of cotton, which were duly reported to the defendant and approved by him; that the petitioner received from the defendant $16,000, and no more, under the agreement. The petitioner bought large amounts of cotton, and the defendant subsequently refused to advance such sums of money as were necessary to pay for it, causing the petitioner to suffer damage to the amount of $500,000, and compelling him to sell the cotton at prices much less than its full and true value. The petitioner asks for a settlement of the copartnership accounts by the Court.

FRAUDS AMONG WEIGHMASTERS.

Arrest of General Egan and Another Weigher.

Two prominent United States Weighmasters, General THOMAS W. EGAN and PERCY B. SPEAR, were arrested and brought before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, for having, it is alleged, obtained money from the Government by fraud. The complainant against them was B. G. JAYNE, Special Agent of the Treasury Department. The latter has been secretly engaged in making an investigation of the Weighers' Department, in the Custom-house, for some time past, for the purpose of detecting and exposing the transactions of alleged dishonest officials. The result of his labors was the arrest of ANSON B. DOOLITTLE, son of Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE, and A. W. VAN WINKLE, son of Senator VAN WINKLE, of Virginia, the former of whom was honorably discharged after a lengthy examination. Mr. VAN WINKLE'S case has not been heard as yet. Similar allegations to those made against them have been preferred in the case of General EGAN and Mr. SPEAR. It is claimed that they presented bills to Collector GRINNELL, on which they collected money not properly belonging to them. General EGAN'S alleged frauds were committed July 1, 1868, and on various other dates. The charge against Mr. SPEAR places his offences principally in April and May. One of the accused weighers occupied the position from which Mr. DOOLITTLE was removed. The title borne by Mr. EGAN was bestowed on him during the late war, in which he took a distinguished part. On receiving the complaint yesterday, Commissioner OSBORN announced that he should hold both parties in the sum of $5,000 each to appear for examination on Monday next. Mr. SPEAR procured bail and was subsequently released. General EGAN saw the District-Attorney, who allowed him to go on his personal recognizance. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON will conduct the examination of the case.

Central Park.

If the good weather holds, a vast concourse of people may be expected in Central Park this afternoon. The rule of closing large stores at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays during the Summer season is being more generally observed every year, and affords the employes opportunity to enjoy a little healthful relaxation, for which purpose no place in the City or vicinity is better suited than the Park. Although the display of grand equipages rolling through the roads and drives is not as great just now as at other times, owing to the fact that the *haut ton* are indulging in the fashionable fripperies of the watering places and noted Summer resorts, there is none the less true enjoyment to be found in the Park, although it is not accompanied with the ostentatious *éclat* which one observes there in a later season. The usual Saturday concert will be given to-day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Concert Signal March.

1. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
2. Galop—"Pavilion."..........Dodworth
3. Waltz—"Die Eva en Couleur."..........Strauss

PART II.

4. March from the "Prophet"..........Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"Semiramide."..........Rossini
6. "Louis d'Or Polka."..........Schreiner
7. Selection—"Orphee Aux Enfers."..........Offenbach

PART III.

8. National Hymn of Chili..........Carnicer
9. March—"Coltera."..........Dodworth
10. Selection—"Shamrock Garland."..........Dodworth
11. Galop—"Wild Rose."..........Faust

Finale—"Home Thoughts."

The Sing Sing Prison Troubles.

The Grand Jury impaneled in the Court of General Sessions at Bedford on Monday last asked permission of the Court to visit the State Prison at Sing Sing in their official capacity, with a view of investigating, as far as possible, the late disgraceful management at that institution, the causes of the recent revolts and

escapes of convicts, &c. The requisite permission and authority were granted, and the Grand Jury will lay the result of their investigation before the Court at an adjourned term to be held for that purpose.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Employers' Views—The Old and New Price Lists.

The tailors' strike, which began on Wednesday last, is still continued. Since yesterday we have heard of no additional shops whose proprietors have acceded to the demand for an increase of thirty per cent. over the prices now paid. The strike applies altogether to "ready-made clothing," and not to custom work, which is about one hundred per cent. in advance of the prices now demanded for shop work. The proprietors of large houses, like that of DEVLIN & Co., aver that the business is now much less than it was four years ago—in fact, that sale prices have been steadily declining since 1865, and that the prices received for ready-made garments are not now above twenty-five per cent. greater than they were before the war, while the prices paid for manufacturing, which were very largely increased years ago, have never been reduced at all. Messrs. DEVLIN & Co. have not refused to accede to the bill of prices presented to them by the Tailors' Union, as was incorrectly reported yesterday. When the demand was made for an increase, only one of the proprietors was in town, and he disliked to assume the authority of immediately acceding to it without consulting his copartners. Out of 400 hands employed by one very large house, only twenty-four are on the strike; and in some other establishments the proportion of non-strikers is almost in the same ratio. In one place a first-class hand employed on fine coat-work now makes from $30 to $40 per week, and in another, where a woman employs girls to operate machines, she averages over $100 per week. The proprietors of the large establishments aver that they have no desire to get work done at rates unsatisfactory to the workmen; but that these latter have taken advantage of a decline in the trade to press their demand. If an increased price for work can be shown to be absolutely just, taking into consideration the price of living, &c., it will be given, even if it should exceed the bill of prices now asked for by the strikers. The TIMES of yesterday contained the increased price list demanded for Fall and Winter work. Below we give the prices now paid:

	Now paid.	Demanded.
Frock coats, double breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frock coats, double breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frock coats, double breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frock coats, single breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frock coats, single breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frock coats, single breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fly-front overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fly-front overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fly-front overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double-breasted overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double-breasted overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double-breasted overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walking overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walking overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walking overcoats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vests, double breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vests, double breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vests, double breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vests, single breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vests, single breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vests, single breasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pants, cloth or beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pants, cloth or beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pants, cloth or beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is asserted by some proprietors of large houses that the present strike is not intended to operate on the employers in general, but more especially on a certain portion of them who are noted as a race for having a peculiar penchant for engaging in the clothing trade, and whose custom it is, almost invariably, to get the largest amount of labor done for the least amount of money paid. These have, for years past, been trying to reduce wages to a minimum price. In their efforts to compel these people to come up to a fair standard of prices, the men on strike have the sympathy of the prominent dealers, who hitherto have acceded to every demand made on them for an increase of prices for manufacturing.

BASE BALL.

Atlantics against Maryland—The New-Yorkers Win—Accident to Their Catcher.

The champion Marylanders met with a second defeat yesterday in their match with the Atlantics at the Capitoline Grounds. The former appeared almost like boys by the side of the large and powerful nine of the Atlantic Club, who batted the ball at will, and made the runs at a race-horse pace. Compared with the match the day before with the Eckfords, yesterday's game was slow and uninteresting. The Marylanders did not show to good advantage, making many poor plays and lacking in enthusiasm. A high wind interfered somewhat with the playing, otherwise the afternoon was unexceptionable. In the first inning both nines were whitewashed, the Marylanders opening at the bat. The next four innings showed a score of 20 for the Atlantics to 4 for their opponents, and the game was decided. From the sixth inning the play was more even, each nine making 4 runs. The Atlantics in the seventh inning were put out beautifully by three successive fly catches, two by GOLDSMITH and one by MINCHER. At the bat the Marylands were weak, and made very few bases.

In the first half of the fourth inning an accident happened to FERGUSON, the Atlantic's catcher, which caused the suspension of the game for nearly half an hour. While MINCHER was at the bat, he made a foul strike, raising the ball slightly as it passed back of him. FERGUSON was standing close to the batter, in his rear, and before he could catch the ball it hit him with great force squarely on the nose, knocking him down like a ten-pin. For a moment he was perfectly still, and it was feared he was badly injured. When he was rolled over and got up, his face streaming with blood, it was found that his nose was severely cut, but after washing it and resting awhile, he pluckily went at the game again, changing places with the short stop. This is the second injury he has received in ball-playing.

Some changes of men took place during the game, which didn't make it any livelier, however. CURTIS went to centre field for CRANE, who relieved FERGUSON for a time. On the Maryland side WORTHINGTON appeared for MINCHER toward the close of the game, and changes were made in the field. The following is the score:

MARYLAND.	O.	R.	ATLANTICS.	O.	R.
Hooper, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pearce, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goldsmith, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cope, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Start, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sellman, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chapman, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mincher, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ferguson, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lacon, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Crane, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buck, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zettlein, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lennon, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pike, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armstrong, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brown, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	8	Total	27	[illegible]

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marylands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8

Time of Game—2 hours, 15 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. BASS, of the Powhatans.

This afternoon the Marylands play with the new nine of the Mutuals at the Union Grounds.

Police Trials.

Commissioner BRENNAN sat yesterday to hear complaints against policemen, and in consequence of there having been no trials on Monday and Wednesday, there was an unusually large number of cases awaiting disposition, and the session was proportionately protracted. Very few of the cases, however, were of public interest.

Officers JOSEPH WILSON and DAVID STEVENS, of the Thirty-Second Precinct, were charged with improper conduct at a Grammar School at Washington Heights, on the evening of the 18th inst., in taking a boy, named ALBERT L. MILLS, by the ear and wringing it. There were a large number of witnesses for the complainant, all of whom agreed as to the ear-wringing by WILSON, that his conduct was entirely unprovoked. The evidence for the defence was to the effect that the boy was very boisterous and disorderly in his behavior, and WILSON in his statement denied that he had pulled the boy's ears at all, and said he had only taken him by the arm and put him out of the room after he had refused to be quiet, after being repeatedly requested to do so. The case consumed considerable time, but a conclusion was finally reached by the dismissal of the complaint against STEVENS and by a reference of the case of WILSON to the Board.

Commissioner BRENNAN inflicted a fine of three days' pay in several cases of men accused of sitting down while on post, and remarked that the offence was becoming so prevalent that vigorous measures were becoming necessary.

A Singular Martyr.

A man named BURNS is now lodged at Fort Hamilton on a charge of violating the Neutrality laws. Although he is there as a prisoner, in a certain measure his confinement is voluntary. He belonged to the party of Cuban filibusters who were taken on Gardiner's Island, but at the time of their release he and two others refused to accept the terms of the Government, preferring to continue captives rather than renounce their right to engage in belligerent enterprises. His two companions subsequently receded from their stubborn position and agreed to sign the necessary parole, for which purpose Commissioner SHIELDS visited them on Thursday, as already announced. BURNS would not capitulate, however, telling the Commissioner that there had been no breach of the Neutrality laws, and that the Attorney-General (probably meaning Judge PIERREPONT) was all wrong in the matter. He seemed to be quite indignant when addressed, and expressed his disapproval of the law in emphatic language. Such are the circumstances under which this contumacious filibuster remains in durance vile.

New Buildings for the Week Ending July 30.

Although there is a comparative dullness in mercantile branches of trade at this season, the building interest seems to be in a flourishing condition. Boss builders of acknowledged ability are overrun with applications for estimates, and the contracts now out compare most favorably, in point of number, with the demand which existed in the flush times of ante-bellum days. The following is a list of new buildings begun during the week ending yesterday, July 30:

Plan No. 808.—July 26, four brick buildings, marble fronts, situated on the north side of Duane-street, west of Broadway, and south side of Pearl-street, west of Broadway; size of buildings, 25x97.6 and 25x78 feet; five stories; one store; owned by JOS. NAYLOR.

Plan No. 809.—July 26, two brick buildings, situated at No. 713 Water-street, (one on rear) to be used as a factory; size of buildings, 25x36 and 25x20 feet; two stories; owned by AUGUSTUS FABER & BRO.

Plan No. 810.—July 22, one second-class dwelling, brick, situated on the south side of Thirtieth-street, east of Seventh-avenue; size of building, 27x52.3 feet; four stories; owned by F. LITTMAN.

Plan No. 811.—July 22, one brick tenement-house, situated on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street; size of building, 24.8x112 feet; five stories; owned by WILLIAM S. WRIGHT.

Plan No. 812.—July 22, four brick tenement-houses, situated on the southwest corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fourth-street; size of buildings, three 18.6x50 feet, and one [illegible] feet; four stories; owned by DANIEL BONAR.

Plan No. 813.—July 22, two brick tenements, brown-stone fronts, situated on the south side of Fifty-second-street, east of Second-avenue; size of building, 21.8x52 feet; four stories and basement; owned by [illegible].

Plan No. 814.—July 23, one brick dwelling, situated on the north side of Thirty-fifth street, west of First-avenue; size of building, [illegible] feet; three stories and basement; owned by PATRICK [illegible].

Plan No. 815.—July 23, two first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, west of Fifth-avenue; size of buildings, [illegible] feet; four stories; owned by [illegible] and WM. G. WILSON.

Plan No. 816.—July 23, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of building, [illegible] feet; four stories and basement; owned by WM. J. O'CONNOR, JAMES CROWLEY and PATRICK DIXON.

Plan No. 817.—July 24, one brick store and tenement, situated at No. [illegible] Ninth-avenue; size of building, [illegible] feet; five stories; owned by [illegible].

Plan No. 818.—July 24, one first-class brick dwelling, situated on the [illegible] side of Madison-avenue, north of Forty-second-street; size of building, [illegible] feet; four stories; owned by Church of the Holy Trinity.

Plan No. 819.—July 24, two brick stores and tenements, situated on the northwest corner of First-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street; size of buildings, [illegible] feet, and [illegible] feet; four stories; owned by JAMES WHITE.

Plan No. 820.—July 24, three brick tenements, situated on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, east of First-avenue; size of buildings, [illegible] feet; four stories and basement; owned by JAMES WHITE.

Plan No. 821.—July 26, one second-class brick dwelling, stone front, situated on the north side of Fortieth-street, east of Madison-avenue; size of building, [illegible] feet; [illegible] stories; owned by [illegible].

Plan No. 822.—July 26, one brick church, situated on the [illegible] near Ninth-avenue; size of building, [illegible] feet; one story; owned by [illegible] Sunday-School Mission.

Plan No. 823.—July 26, one second-class frame dwelling, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of building, 21x37 feet; three stories; owned by JOHN COYLE.

Plan No. 824.—July 26, five first-class brick dwellings, situated on the northwest corner of Forty-[illegible] street and Second-avenue; size of buildings, each [illegible] feet; four stories; owned by [illegible].

Plan No. 825.—July 26, three first-class brick dwellings, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, east of Avenue A; size of buildings, each [illegible] feet; three stories; owned by J. O'CONNOR.

Plan No. 826.—July 26, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated at No. 22 West Forty-ninth-street; size of building, [illegible] feet; five stories; owned by JAMES STEWART.

Plan No. 827.—July 27, one brick [illegible], situated at No. [illegible] Spring-street; size of building, [illegible]; four stories; owned by [illegible].

Plan No. 828.—July 27, [illegible] situated on the west side of Eighth-avenue, north of Twen[illegible]; two stories; owned by H. [illegible].

Plan No. 829.—July 27, [illegible] brick factory, situated on the southeast corner of Canal and Centre streets; size of building, [illegible] feet; three stories; owned by [illegible] & Co.

Plan No. 830.—July 27, three brick tenements, situated on the [illegible] side of [illegible] Second-avenue; size of buildings, two [illegible] feet, and one [illegible] feet, five stories; owned by [illegible].

Plan No. 831.—July 27, two first-class brick dwellings, situated on the south side of [illegible] street, east of Second-avenue; size of buildings, [illegible] feet; three stories and basement; owned by W. J. [illegible].

Plan No. 832.—July 27, five frame dwellings, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of buildings, [illegible] feet; three stories and basement; owned by JEREMIAH D. [illegible].

Plan No. 833.—July 27, four brick tenements, situated on the northeast corner of Third-avenue and [illegible] street; size of buildings, [illegible] feet; four stories; owned by [illegible].

Plan No. 834.—July 27, two stores and tenements, situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, west of Eleventh-avenue; size of buildings, [illegible] feet; four stories; owned by MICHAEL O'DONNELLY.

The Firework Explosion—Death of Another Victim—An Inquest to be Held To-day.

The Board of Coroners was notified yesterday morning that MICHAEL MULCAHEY, aged 13 years, one of the victims of the recent firework explosion in Printing-House-square, had died at the New-York Hospital at 5 o'clock A. M. The sufferer had experienced great pain and agony in his last moments. Coroner KEENAN, who has assumed jurisdiction in both of these cases, gave a permit for the removal of the remains of the boy to the residence of his mother, No. 23 Cherry-street. A jury was also empaneled yesterday and viewed both bodies, in anticipation of holding an inquest to-day at 10 A. M. Such of the survivors as may be able to make statements will be examined, and the Coroner requests all who may be able to give evidence in the case to appear this morning for examination.

Coroners' Cases.

Mrs. ANN COULAN, aged 75 years, died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday night, from the effects of injuries sustained on the 14th inst., by being run over by a Brooklyn car. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. A son of the deceased stated that his mother stepped on the front platform of the car, when the driver started his horses and threw her off. The Coroner advised the son to institute proceedings against the Company.

THOMAS WATSON was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the lungs yesterday, at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery. He was taken care of by the Police of the Tenth Ward, but he died before a physician could be summoned. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

Coroner ROLLINS was yesterday called to take the ante-mortem examination of CATHARINE STICK, a German girl, aged 17, who is now lying dangerously ill at No. 420 East Twelfth-street, in consequence of injuries inflicted by EDWIN HILLER, who struck her on the left side. No action was taken in the case.

Mrs. CATHARINE HAMBLIN, late of No. 460 West Twenty-sixth-street, who was severely burned on the body by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, on Thursday, died yesterday. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

The Wall-Street Usurers.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, immediately after the conclusion of the Campbell trial, Judge CARDOZO told the District-Attorney to give notice to the persons who had pleaded guilty to the indictments for usury to attend on the 18th prox., at 11 A. M., when sentence will be pronounced.

Young Men's Christian Association.

A meeting for prayer and religious conference will be held at the rooms of the Society, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. It is proposed to continue them every Sabbath evening during August, and thus supply a need arising from the closing of many of the churches.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

By Judge Freedman.

Eppenstein vs. Barr; motion denied with $10 costs.

Slayton vs. Williams; order for judgment.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the Matter of Peter Ott.—The petitioner, in whose favor this writ was issued, was convicted of petit larceny and confined on Randall's Island. His discharge therefrom was demanded on the ground that the commitment is defective, because it specified no term of imprisonment. Judge FREEDMAN discharged the writ and remanded the prisoner.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

CIGAR BOXES IMPROPERLY STAMPED.

A charge of violating a section of the Internal Revenue law was preferred against [illegible], cigar dealer, of No. 11 Duane-street. On the examination it appeared, according to the testimony of [illegible], special agent of the Treasury Department, that the defendant had been discovered with a number of cigar boxes in his possession at his place of business which were found to be defectively stamped, [illegible]. Before the conclusion of the evidence the defendant abandoned the examination, and was subsequently held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

INTERFERING WITH AN ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

John [illegible], one of the acquitted distillers in the recent illicit distillery examination, was rearrested on a charge of obstructing and hindering Benjamin F. Clayton while in pursuance of his duty as Assistant Assessor of the Thirty-second District. He was required to give $1,000 to appear for examination on the 5th of August.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dodge, Justice.

BURGLARY.

Abraham Aronson was arrested on Thursday night by Officer Willoughby, of the Third Precinct, at the instance of Mr. Stewart E. Adams, of No. 66 Vesey-street, who accused him of having feloniously entered the above premises, occupied by the complainant as a liquor store, and stealing therefrom fifty cents' worth of cigars. It was subsequently ascertained that the prisoner, who had been discovered in the store by Mr. Adams, had obtained an entrance by raising the sash of the skylight on the roof of the rear extension, the same having been properly closed at the time. The prisoner, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, was fully committed for trial, as he confessed his guilt. Aronson is 17 years of age, a native of Germany, and resides at No. 42 Vesey-street. Mr. Adams stated that his store had been frequently plundered by burglars, who had entered the place in a similar manner.

On the night of the 27th inst., as Officer Nickel, of the Second Ward, was on duty in Beekman-street, he saw James Burns and two unknown men standing in the doorway of No. 38 Beekman-street, occupied by Alfred Miller as a cigar store. When the patrolman approached, these three men ran off, Burns throwing something away as he did so. He was arrested, and the officer subsequently picked up a key which he found fitted the lock on the store door. Burns being arraigned yesterday to answer the complaint made by Mr. Miller, was remanded for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

TILL-TAPPING.

James J. Fleck, of No. 306 Fourth-avenue, made a complaint stating that on Thursday last Charles Miller entered the store, and, taking $75 in money and $81 in checks from the money drawer, passed out; but Fleck, discovering the robbery, pursued, and says he saw Miller throw the money away. The accused had nothing to say relative to the charge, and was committed for trial.

Peter Thompson and Charles Hughes were accused of having perpetrated an exactly similar offence at the store of Theodore Wright, No. 775 Eighth-avenue, where they succeeded in obtaining $105, with which they escaped. Being subsequently arrested and a portion of the money found upon them, they confessed their guilt and were committed for trial.

Essex Market—[illegible], Justice.

STEALING VALUABLE MAPS.

John D. Brown, of No. 140 Second-avenue, charged a man named Frederick W. [illegible] with stealing three valuable maps of the upper part of the City of New-York, [illegible], which were taken from the office at the corner of William and Fulton streets. Ferdinand [illegible] and another witness subsequently stated that they saw the prisoner take the property. He was committed for examination.

PEACE AMONG WAITER GIRLS.

A girl engaged in a concert saloon, who gave her name as Minnie Wise, and her residence at No. 410 Water-street, complained of Josephine Rogers, another waiter girl, for having assaulted her with a knife, inflicting wounds on her head and arms. The belligerent female was held in $1,000 to answer the charge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122⅜	300 West. U. T.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	122½	100 Pacific Mail	84¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	[illegible]	100 Wilkesbarre C. Co.	[illegible]
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	[illegible]	40 D. & H. Can.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	100 Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
Harlem R.	[illegible]	100 Rock Island	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake S. & M. S.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]

FRIDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Public Credit advances rapidly in Wall-street. The excitement among the buyers of United States 5-20s, and other of the gold-bearing funds of the United States, last night and to-day, is an ample vindication of the wisdom and practical effect *of the Sinking Fund Policy of the Secretary of the Treasury.* The extreme advance since early in July is 5 ₩ cent. on 5-20s, and about the same or more on the 10-40 years 5 ₩ cents. The former sold to-day 2@2½ ₩ cent. higher than the Secretary paid for $4,000,000 for the Sinking Fund on Wednesday and Thursday. The 5 ₩ cents sold up to 114¼ per cent. and on the entire list of the Funds of the United States, the speculation runs more confidently by 6 to 8 ₩ cent. than before the Sinking Fund was initiated two months ago. It may be said that the heavy purchases made in the last twenty-four hours at rapidly-advancing figures on the purchases of the Secretary yesterday morning, are based upon the current impression that the purchase for the Sinking Fund in July will be substantially supplemented in August. It is not likely, we believe, that the purpose of the Secretary on this subject will be influenced or changed by the fact that his Bonds have gone up on the conclusion of his July purchase for the Sinking Fund. His anxiety to save interest upon a good share of his idle Currency and Gold balances will remain the same in any event of the Wall-street market, and that these balances will more than justify the same, if not larger purchases of United States 5-20s in August, as in July the First of August Schedule of the Public Debt and the daily receipts of the Revenues will, no doubt, abundantly demonstrate.

The sales of the Public Funds ranged to-day; for the 5-20s of 1862, (the ruling stock of the list,) [illegible] ₩ cent.; for the 10-40s [illegible] ₩ cent.; for the old 5-20s of 1862, coupons, [illegible] ₩ cent. was paid. The other Coupon 5-20s were advanced in something like the same proportion as the 1862, while some parcels of the Registered issues were offered at a slight concession. The long 6 ₩ cents of 1881 advanced with the 5-20s, and the Currency 6 ₩ cents rose to [illegible] ₩ cent. and interest. After the Second Board there was rather less buoyancy in the market, and lower figures by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. were quoted late in the day.

The sales of Gold were [illegible] ₩ cent. The market in the Gold Room was comparatively dull, and the price weak at the close in contrast with the opening sales. There was a fraction firmer feeling in the demand for Exchange on London, and [illegible] ₩ cent. for 60 days and [illegible] ₩ cent. short sight were the prevailing rates at which business was done. One or two Banking-houses that had credits to settle for the steamer to-morrow charged 110¼ ₩ cent. for 60 days, London. The market for Money is comfortable for the Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. on call, and [illegible] ₩ cent. on prime short date paper.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the business was not very large, but the general range of prices steady as compared with yesterday, as well on the Southern State Bonds as on the New-York and Western Railways and Reading. In the Vanderbilt New-York Roads the transactions were not important in amount, and there seems to be a lull in the speculation in all three of the lines. In some of the Western Roads there is an improved feeling, but still the absence of anything like a combined or vigorous upward movement. In Reading the fluctuations between 98½@100 within the last day or two, in connection with pretty large sales, seem to perplex the Street. This Afternoon the Stock was weak. Two days since there were heavy realizations, on a free market, at par. A suggestion prevails that the Pennsylvania Railway Company are about buying the heavy London interest (MCCALMONT BROTHERS) in the Reading, but there are so many projects saddled by rumor on the great Pennsylvania corporation, that credulity is strained to believe them all.

At the close of the day the Public Funds recovered to great firmness again, and the market very strong; Gold a fraction higher; Exchange firm; the Railways steady in prices, without much movement.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	113	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	124⅝	125⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	123	123⅝
American Gold Coin	136⅜	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅞	58⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Bonds	[illegible]	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	52	51⅜
New-York Central	214⅜	214⅜
Reading Railway	99⅜	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114⅜
Northwest Common	80⅜	81⅜
Northwest Preferred	94⅜	95⅜
Michigan Southern	105⅜	105⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	155⅜	155⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107⅜	107⅜
Pacific Mail Company	84⅜	84⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86⅜	86
St. Paul Common	76⅜	77⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	33⅜
Hudson River	187⅜	187⅜
Harlem	164⅜	163⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg. 1881	[illegible]	5-20 coup.	[illegible]
6 ₩ cent. coup. 1881	[illegible]	5-20 coup. 1867	[illegible]
5-20 reg.	[illegible]	5-20 coup. 1868	[illegible]
5-20 coup. 1862	[illegible]	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 coup. 1864	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	[illegible]
5-20 coup. 1865	[illegible]	6s Currency	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $975,774; total payments, $1,212,070; balance, $95,706,603. The receipts include for Customs, $486,000; for Gold Notes, $77,000.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared its usual half-yearly Dividend of five ₩ cent., free of tax.

The Coal Tonnage of the Reading Road this week is telegraphed from Philadelphia as [illegible] tons. Such figures are astonishing when brought into comparison with the weekly tonnage of the Road a few years ago. At this rate of Coal delivery at tide-water, assuming that the other great carriers will do an average business for the remainder of the season, we can see no reason why the prices of Coal should be excessive in the Fall and Winter months.

The following notice of a singular change said to be pending in the control of the Tenth National Bank, in connection with the transfer of the City Deposits from the Broadway Bank, appears in the *World* of this morning. Other of our morning contemporaries allude to the matter. As City Chamberlain SWEENY is now in Europe, the whole arrangement may not yet be consummated:

"The Tenth National Bank, it is said, has fallen into the hands of Messrs. PETER B. SWEENY, WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAMES FISK, JR., JAY GOULD and F. A. LANE, who have bought a controlling interest, said to be $700,000 out of the $1,000,000 capital stock."

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have again favored us with the annexed Cotton statistics, in advance of the publication of their Cotton circular for the current week:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	337	7,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total this week	1,582	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from India	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in United States ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in the interior towns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deficiency in visible supply	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester Spinners [illegible]. Middling Orleans, now, [illegible].

Stocks in the interior towns, July 23.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery, Ala.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,649,971; amount marketed, $1,307,765.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of July 29 says:

"We are indebted to Major HUNTER for the following interesting tobacco statistics in regard to the shipment of smoking and chewing tobacco shipped since January, 1869:

Number of pounds of chewing tobacco shipped in bond during the year 1868, [illegible]. Number of pounds of smoking tobacco shipped in bond during the year 1868, [illegible]. Number of pounds of chewing tobacco shipped in bond from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1869, [illegible]. Number of pounds of smoking tobacco shipped in bond from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1869, [illegible]. The tax on smoking tobacco is nearly all paid by the manufacturer before shipment. The shipments of chewing tobacco average a little over half a million of pounds per month."

The *Alta California* of July 23 says:

"The demand for money for Federal taxes is now passing, but as October approaches there will be a demand for $1,200,000 gold coin to lock up in the City Treasury. The daily demand for duties absorbs nearly as much as the Mint turns out, since the supply of bullion is not considerable. The railroad draws daily sums to the eastward, which for the week have amounted to [illegible]—a decline, however, from the previous week. The demand for money for duties has been as follows:

July 15	[illegible]	July 19	[illegible]
July 16	[illegible]	July 20	[illegible]
July 17	[illegible]	July 21	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]
Previously			[illegible]
Total Jan. 1 to July 22			[illegible]
Same period 1868			[illegible]
Decrease			[illegible]

As compared with last year, the Treasure shipments have been as follows:

To—	1868.	1869.
New-York, per railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, per steamer	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add duties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]

There has been apparently a decline in the exports of treasure to New-York, which is an encouraging sign. The exports of merchandise and treasure are as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]

The duties are embraced in the aggregate exports because, being paid into the Custom-house, they are not again paid out on this coast by the Government."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF $7,000,000 of the above road.

OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF THE ISSUE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO INVESTORS IN GERMANY, AND TWO MILLIONS AND A QUARTER IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE ROAD RUNS FROM ST. LOUIS, [illegible] MILES, ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI, TO THE KANSAS STATE LINE, there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.

The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. [illegible], were [illegible]
Operating expenses [illegible]
Net earnings [illegible]

THE EARNINGS THIS YEAR SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.

THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE LOAN IS [illegible] IN GOLD.

THE GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE ABOUT $11,000, AND ARE GAINING STEADILY.

THE ROAD IS FINISHED, has no competition with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.

THE BONDS ARE AS SAFE AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

Price [illegible] and accrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable February and August. Principal matures in [illegible].

THE COUPONS ARE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, which is paid by the Company.

The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale at [illegible] per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now offering [illegible] the Company, thus making the amount of the entire bond issue [illegible].

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. [illegible] Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 30, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	10	Leather, sides	7,000
Beeswax, pkgs	4	Petroleum, ref. bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	317	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	621	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	5,472	Cut Meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Cornmeal, pkgs	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	18,143	Cheese, pkgs	10,126
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	3,000	Whisky, bbls	219
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	162	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Hides, bundles	131		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Kate Crosby*, for Liverpool—[illegible] lbs. Tallow, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] lbs. Oil Cake, [illegible] Grain Bags.

By the schooner *Perseverance*, for Cork—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Aladdin*, for Penarth Roads—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Clara*, for Stettin—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Clara*, for Cronstadt—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ricardo Bocardo*, for Cork—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Gratia*, for Smyrna—1,200 cases Refined Petroleum, 15 pkgs. Furniture.

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—[illegible] lbs. Bacon, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] boxes Clocks, [illegible] bales Cotton.

By the steamer [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible].

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—[illegible].

By the bark *Frederik Hendrik*, for Danzig—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Friedeburg*, for Hamburg—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Pennsylvania*, for Rotterdam—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Francesco* [illegible], for Cork—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair demand at [illegible]. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, but quoted steady at from [illegible] for yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been on a restricted scale, [illegible]. We quote: [illegible].

BRICKS—Have been in request and firm, including Common Hard at [illegible]; Croton at [illegible], and Philadelphia Front at [illegible] ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very sparingly sought after, including Adamantine at [illegible] for light weights; Plain Sperm at [illegible], and Patent Sperm at [illegible] ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand and firm, including Rosendale at [illegible] ₩ bbl.

COAL—Business in Anthracite continues on a restricted scale in the local market, owing chiefly to the high prices demanded. The usual call from consumers is not experienced, and is not soon likely to be, unless some material concessions in ruling values are made. The trade is now down to the basis of present and urgent wants, and will doubtless so continue while current quotations are maintained, which buyers generally regard as being the result of speculative manipulations of the market, against the interests of consumers. [illegible]. Very little foreign is available, and prices are more or less nominal.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady. Sales have been confined to [illegible] bags Rio, by the *Lulu Bruce*, on private terms. We quote: [illegible].

COTTON—A dull and easier market has been noted for Cotton for immediate delivery, the sales having been confined to [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to shippers and [illegible] bales to speculators. For forward delivery the demand has been good, and sales have been made of [illegible] bales, on the basis of Low Middling, [illegible]. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since our last	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	[illegible]
Receipts same time preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	[illegible]
Exports same time last year	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time last year	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	[illegible]

FEATHERS—Have been in less demand, but quoted steady. Live Geese, [illegible] ₩ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in light demand, within our previous range.

FISH—There has been a moderate movement in the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at [illegible]. [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible].

FRUIT—There has been a good inquiry for the leading kinds, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, and prices have been quoted up [illegible]. [illegible].

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues in limited demand at from [illegible], chiefly [illegible], for shipping, and [illegible] for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable at [illegible] for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in very moderate request, including Americans at [illegible] for New, and [illegible] for Old, ₩ lb. [illegible]. Crop prospects in this State continue favorable. [illegible].

HEMP—Business has been confined to jobbing lots at about previous prices, [illegible].

HIDES—Prices have been quoted firm on a [illegible] trade.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand at [illegible] ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—[illegible].

LIME—A fair demand prevails for Rockland at [illegible] for Common and [illegible] for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—A very light call has been noted to-day for all kinds at unchanged prices. [illegible].

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₩ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Clayed, ₩ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₩ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₩ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ₩ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands, ₩ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, ₩ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]

METALS—[illegible].

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in quite moderate demand, but quoted steady, [illegible]. [illegible].

OILS—Trade has been very dull in all articles, at generally unchanged figures, [illegible].

OIL CAKE—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive at [illegible] ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—There has been less firmness in Crude in bulk, which has been in quite moderate request [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate request at a shade lower prices; [illegible].

NEW STATE BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State firkins, Light Colored, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State half-firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, Good to Extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Western, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State and Western, Common, ₩ lb.	[illegible]

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, common, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, fair to good	[illegible]

RICE—Has been in some request, [illegible].

SALT—[illegible].

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at [illegible].

SEEDS—Continue very quiet at about previous figures.

SKINS—[illegible].

SOAP—Has been in request and steady, [illegible].

SPICES—Have been in limited demand, [illegible].

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been quoted steady in a fair trade. [illegible].

TALLOW—[illegible].

TEAS—Have been in some demand and quoted steady, [illegible].

TOBACCO—A fair demand prevails for Kentucky, [illegible].

WHISKY—Has been inactive, chiefly at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

WOOL—There has only been a light movement in most kinds within our former range:

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.

Extra and above fleece	[illegible]
[illegible] blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	[illegible]

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Extra and XX fleece	[illegible]
[illegible] blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	[illegible]

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.

Extra and above fleece	[illegible]
[illegible] blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	[illegible]

Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]

Texas.

[illegible]	[illegible]

South Am.

Washed white fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed white fleece	[illegible]
Black fleece	[illegible]

California.

Spring Clip, A 1	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 1	[illegible]
Spring Clip, [illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Clip, B	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, [illegible]	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	[illegible]
Burry lots, [illegible] ₩ lb. less.	

Pulled Wool.

Extra	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Advanced rates have been claimed to-day, which had the effect of checking business. [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SATAN IN PARIS and ROBERT EMMETT. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Principal characters by Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Lizzie Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
HIS LAST LEGS, JACK CADE, &c. Large collection of curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CATARACT OF THE GANGES and THE HIGHWAYMAN. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Efforts are making in England to facilitate the exportation of cotton from India, as the supply from the United States is not equal to the demand. The Cotton Supply Association, of Liverpool, have just adopted a resolution looking to the speedy development of railroads in India, to this end.

General SICKLES is about to present his credentials to SERRANO as United States Minister, and Ex-Minister HALE is preparing for his journey home. He leaves Madrid on Monday.

GENERAL.

A Havana dispatch reports that the insurgents are committing great depredations in the Santiago, Puerto Principe and Trinidad jurisdictions. By the arrival of the steamship Eagle, mail news to July 24 is at hand. The general situation, the action of CABALLERO DE RODAS, in recognition of the good disposition of our Government toward Cuba, and a variety of miscellaneous gossip are included in our special correspondent's letter, printed elsewhere.

Dispatches are received in Washington from Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD, of the Aroostook, off Hakodadi, Japan, dated June 21, giving fuller particulars than have been received of the great naval engagements in Japanese waters, in which the *Stonewall* and other American-built war vessels took conspicuous part, and the successes of the Mikado.

Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, has pardoned ROBERT F. CURRY, WALKER P. INMAN and WM. H. INMAN, President, Cashier and Director of the Northwestern Bank of Georgia, who are prosecuted under the statute of the State for refusing to redeem the bills of the bank. The Governor alleges, as grounds for this proceeding, that "the failure was not the fault of those officers, but the necessary result of the action of the civil powers of the State during the late rebellion, and the destruction and loss of property occasioned by the late civil war;" and, secondly, because "the expense, inconvenience and trouble of a defence will work great damage and hardship to the said parties."

Still another railroad accident. A passenger train bound west over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, ran off the track, owing to a misplaced switch, on Thursday morning, and two of the rear cars were thrown down an embankment and smashed. Two passengers were seriously injured and a number slightly, and two railroad hands were badly burned. The names of the sufferers are given in the telegraphic dispatch printed elsewhere.

The editor of the Buffalo *Christian Advocate*, Rev. SANFORD HALBERT, was flogged on Thursday evening in Buffalo, by NORMAN HOTLEY, son of the Collector of the Port, who felt aggrieved at something the editor had published about himself.

The new town of Detroit, on the Kansas Pacific Road, was destroyed by a storm of wind and hail on Tuesday night.

A large mass meeting of persons interested in the Prohibitory Liquor law was held in Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening, in accordance with a call signed by prominent liquor dealers, and the city clergymen and leading temperance advocates. Members of both parties made addresses, and the meeting resolved, on the recommendation of all the speakers, that the law should be enforced.

A County Convention of the Miners of Luzerne County is to be held at Wilkesbarre on next Tuesday, for the purpose of transacting matters pertaining to the interests of the miners throughout the county.

The public debt statement for July will be out on Monday. It is stated that it will show a reduction of about $10,000,000.

An effort is making in Canada to unite all the Irish Catholic Societies of the Provinces into one grand Dominion Irish Catholic St. Patrick's Society, for the purpose of promoting harmony and good-will among Irishmen; of fostering national feeling and love of Fatherland; of rendering assistance when necessary by advice or otherwise, to persons of Irish birth or descent in the Dominion, and especially Irish immigrants; and of representing, when circumstances require, the Irish interests of the Dominion when interference may be deemed proper.

A London dispatch states that the new Provisional Government for Paraguay has been installed at Asuncion. Also that the proposed attack on LOPEZ's position in the mountains had been retarded by heavy rains.

It is emphatically denied that the murderer of Mrs. ORMSBY in Springfield, Ohio, on July 14, was FRANK ORMSBY, her step-son; and it is asserted that he was in Cynthiana, Ky., where he resides, the day and the night of the murder.

The successful laying of the new French Cable was celebrated in Chicago on Wednesday evening by a large meeting in Library Hall, at which speeches in English, German, French and Italian were made.

Two Erie Railway locomotives were seized by the Sheriff of Tioga County a few days ago, to satisfy an execution in favor of one FLOYD, of Waverly, for damages received at the Carr's Rock disaster. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The third biennial Convention of the Empire State Deaf-Mute Association will meet at Ithaca, in Cornell Library Hall, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, and continue in session two or three days. The address will be delivered by JOHN CARLIN, A. M., of New-York. On Wednesday evening, at a service in St. Paul's Church, an address will be delivered by Right Rev. Bishop HUNTINGTON, to be interpreted by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, of New-York. A number of prominent persons from this and other States are expected to be present.

The ruins of the "Old Canterbury," in Washington, broke out in a light blaze Thursday evening, and it was necessary to send for an engine to extinguish the fire. The old oak timbers of the building, seasoned by time, will probably burn slowly until wholly destroyed.

CHARLES MEYER, of this City, his wife, and a young lady who acted as governess in his family, were drowned while bathing in the surf at Southampton, L. I., on Thursday afternoon.

General THOS. W. EGAN and PERCY B. SPEAR, weighers in the New-York Custom-house, were arrested yesterday, charged with collecting money by fraud from the Government. The case will be examined by Commissioner OSBORN next Monday.

HENRY KEEP, the distinguished railroad millionaire, died at his residence at No. 301 Fifth-avenue, early last evening.

Policeman MATTHEW CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, whose trial for shooting MAURICE LONG with a pistol, July 2, in Greenwich-street, has occupied the Court of Oyer and Terminer for several days past, was acquitted by the jury yesterday.

BOGART, the Paymaster's clerk who absconded with $97,000 belonging to the Government, who is now awaiting Court-martial, is in irons on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, at the Navy-yard, guarded by a sentry, and no person is allowed to communicate with him.

MICHAEL MULCAHEY, another of the boys injured by the explosion of fireworks on Printing House-square, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day.

The Maryland nine were again defeated yesterday by the Atlantics at the Capitoline Grounds. Score, 21 to 8.

The Administration and the Southern Republicans.

The interference of Messrs. BOUTWELL and CRESWELL in the Tennessee contest has called forth very decided protests from the Republican Press. It is rebuked as indecorous, inexpedient, and calculated to place the Administration in an embarrassing position. The opinion is widely expressed that if interference were to be had at all, it should be at the instance of the Administration as such—not on the part of individual Secretaries, who cannot pretend to speak for more than themselves. Upon this subject we have yet to see the first Republican journal, having any pretension to character or influence, which indorses Mr. BOUTWELL's letter, or applauds the attitude of which it is the expression.

The President meanwhile adheres to the only course that is consonant with his position, or with the future welfare of the Republican Party. As between opposing sections of the party, he preserves a rigid neutrality. What he did in regard to Virginia he has so far done in regard to Tennessee; and his action will no doubt be repeated in Mississippi and Texas. He held the scales even while the Virginians determined the relative excellence of WALKER and WELLS; and he can scarcely do less in the other cases. Certainly he may be relied upon not to exert his influence against SENTER in Tennessee, by whom his Administration and its policy are cordially upheld, or in favor of STOKES, by whom that policy in an essential particular is strenuously resisted. Nor is he likely to throw his weight against HAMILTON in Texas, whose position is identical with that of WALKER in Virginia; or to espouse either side in Mississippi, where both profess to stand on the Administration platform. The attempts that have been made to identify General GRANT with one set of Republicans or the other, in these States, have been numerous and adroit; and it is creditable to his judgment that they have not in any instance been successful. He adheres to his neutrality—giving to all an assurance of fair play, but tacitly protesting against the intrigues that would bring him into conflict with any portion of the Republican Party. And the Administration must be judged by the action of its head, not by that of any of its lesser members.

Apart from the justice of neutrality, when all the parties concerned are Republican, its wisdom becomes apparent when we consider the interests of the party as effected by the present divisions. The first duty of the Administration, in dealing with the unreconstructed States, is to carry out the law, which takes no cognizance of the party's complexion of the popular vote. The object there to be attained is compliance with the requirements which govern the restoration of these States to the Union. Whether they come as "Conservative" or "Radical" in their Republicanism matters not to those whose business with the elections is that of agents and administrators of the law. The President is, therefore, justified in his neutrality, by the duties of his office, in respect of the Texas and Mississippi elections. He is further justified by an intelligent regard for the future of the party in these States, and in Tennessee, in which Republican divisions should be only temporary.

The evil of such letter-writing as that in which Mr. BOUTWELL has indulged is, that it tends to alienate a powerful section of the Republican Party from the Administration, which has need of all the support which the party as a whole can render. We do not suppose that this will be the result in Tennessee, because it is well understood that whatever one of General GRANT's advisers may say or do in the premises, General GRANT himself is not identified with the fortunes either of STOKES or SENTER. But the tendency of interference from Washington undoubtedly is, not only to intensify the bitterness of existing quarrels, but to impair the capacity of members of the Administration hereafter to act as mediators for the reconciliation of the now divided sections. By making himself a party to a contest between Republicans, Mr. BOUTWELL divests himself of all influence over the influential body of Republicans by whom SENTER is sustained. By abstaining from following a bad example, the other members of the Administration retain power at the proper time to reunite the Tennessee Republicans. And the same line of procedure will secure the same result in Mississippi and Texas.

The effect of General GRANT's wise and firm neutrality upon the Republicans of Virginia is already apparent. Had he permitted the influence of the Executive to be paraded on the side of WALKER, the Wells Party would have ranked among their enemies: or had he yielded to Mr. BOUTWELL's weakness and patronized WELLS, the reconstructed State would have been anti-administration. Having allowed the law free course, and the people a free expression of their preferences, and having accepted the result as satisfactory, General GRANT has, without uttering a word, exerted a moral influence which is rapidly healing the Republican division. The moderation and good sense of the Governor elect have prepared the way for reconciliation; but the movement indicated by the Wells organ would have been scarcely possible had the Administration assumed a partisan attitude while the contest was in progress. Deprived of all pretexts for complaint against the conduct of the Administration, and at the same time denied the encouragement which alone could render factious resistance effective, the Republicans who supported WELLS are gravitating toward the section which supported WALKER. There is promise of a reunited party as well as of a reconstructed State.

To facilitate a similar result in Tennessee and the two States yet unreconstructed, the neutrality which was so well maintained in Virginia should be adhered to. If the Republicans who have rallied around SENTER are to be stigmatized after the manner of Mr. BOUTWELL's letter, they will be driven into closer fellowship with Democrats,—and STOKES will after all not be elected. It is desirable to avert an alienation so disastrous; and the only way in which it may be averted, whether in Tennessee, Texas or Mississippi, is by steadfast resistance on the part of the President to every attempt to identify him with a particular section of the Republican Party. Entangling alliances with either section would be as injurious to the party as to the usefulness and credit of the Administration.

The Prohibition Question.

The temperance question is likely to give a zest to Massachusetts politics this Fall, such as is not often to be met with in a State where the vote is habitually divided between two parties—"Republican" and "Scattering." However, the determination of the temperance men to force an issue on the Prohibitory law has caused several very sound Republican newspapers in that State to suggest that the "Radical ring" among the temperance men be quietly "sloughed off," and suffered to vote where and how they please, while to a moderate and reasonable temperance scheme the Republican Party can afford to commit itself without fear. But the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance have themselves lately taken a noteworthy step, in rescinding the vote whereby, not long ago, they forced their own President, Mr. SPOONER, to resign. Mr. SPOONER, if we remember aright, refused to go upon the anti-lager crusade, and while admitting that "you must draw the line somewhere," drew it at lager-beer, which he proposed to exempt from prohibition. The rest of the Alliance drew the line on the *other* side of lager, outlawing that beverage, but restraining their hands from the favorite local refreshment, cider. Has the Alliance gone over to lager, or has Mr. SPOONER come down to cider? The telegram does not tell.

The Prohibitionists have been somewhat too exacting and uncharitable in Massachusetts, and in several other States. But for the paradox we might properly pronounce them in-temperate—and so indeed they often have been, in language at least, as when, for instance, a Massachusetts clergyman, on the death of Governor ANDREW, abused him vilely for not adopting his (the clergyman's) ideas regarding the best way of bringing the people up to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors. How the contest will result this year remains to be seen; but as there is no national struggle at all in the State, not even Congressmen to elect, it will probably form a large element in the canvass.

Progress in Japan.

The dispatch of Rear-Admiral ROWAN from Yokohama—received at Washington, thanks to the Pacific Railroad, in little over a month—gives a striking picture of the marvelous effects which have already been produced in Japan by the contact of the irresistible Western civilization with the hitherto immutable institutions and rigorously obeyed traditions of the Japanese. The Council, or Parliament, was yet in session when he wrote, and was engaged in debating the great question of the admission of foreigners and intercourse with other countries. Whatever may be the result of their deliberations, there can be no doubt now of the rapidly-approaching total break-down of the restrictions which have hitherto been enforced with regard to commercial and other relations with outside barbarians. The leaven of European and American civilization has already worked too deeply in the political and social organization of Japan for retrogression, or even the maintenance of the *statu quo*, to be possible. The feudal system, so long the chief obstacle both to material progress and the establishment of friendly relations with foreign nations, is at the point of collapse, and according to Admiral ROWAN, many of the semi-independent Princes have voluntarily relinquished their power and privileges "for the general good."

The most remarkable feature in the Admiral's dispatch, however, is the account which he gives of the numerous instances in which the Japanese, as he phrases it, have already outstripped the Chinese in their progress toward Western civilization. Troops in uniform, armed with breech-loaders of the latest pattern, well-equipped men of war, hospitals in charge of American medical men, light-houses and light-ships for the benefit of navigation, and well-worked coal mines, the produce of which is openly sold to foreigners—such are the results of but a few years' comparatively limited intercourse with the national and commercial representatives of the United States and the naval and mercantile Powers of Europe. Whatever part of the globe we turn to, things are rushing onward with astounding rapidity, but nowhere more so than in Japan. And who can place limits to the future development and prosperity of a nation of 35,000,000 of brave, highly intelligent, and inventive people, and possessed of boundless resources, which, after centuries upon centuries of absolute isolation, remodels its cherished institutions, and adopts so readily the appliances of a higher civilization?

The Cuban Conscription.

The Havana news which announces that "a conscription will soon be put in force in Cuba," adds that "it is popular with all classes, and the newspapers are insisting upon it every day." All we can say is that if it be true that the idea of conscription is so popular, the authorities are very much to be congratulated. As a general thing, that device is not considered in so favorable a light, especially by those who are subjected to it; and our own impression is that, should it be ordered, outward-bound steamers from Cuba would find a large increase of passengers from among those whose healths forced them to "keep out of the draft."

A conscription is not perhaps essentially a sign of weakness,—a successful conscription may even, as we know, be rather a sign of strength, and of the force of governmental authority. But it is a sign of a hard contest, and of a doubtful issue. It is a sign generally of the failure of ordinary military means, and, particularly, of volunteering, to accomplish the end in view. It is a proof, or confession, of the strength of the adversary; and in this sense the call for a Cuban conscription is significant and important. Suppose by way of preamble to the proclamation of the draft, that famous official announcement of some months ago that the rebellion was just about ended, should be recited? Would not the two documents look well together? And would not our faith in Cuban *canards* be measurably increased?

If the conscription is needed, one may really begin to put faith in QUESADA's claim that he has almost as many effective troops in the field as the Spanish authorities. Or, at all events, we shall agree that there is now more reason than ever for our Government's tendering its friendly offices to Spain to end the struggle which bids fair to be prolonged, so that the Cubans may secure that control of Cuban affairs for which they are struggling.

The Labor Scarcity in the South—The Proposed Remedy.

Nearly all of the bugbears which so long frightened the South from voluntary emancipation, have been scattered by experience; but a semblance of one of the worst ones still remains. It is proved that the emancipated will not, for revenge, cut the throats of their old masters. It is proved that they have minds and souls capable of improvement, and that they are susceptible of being influenced by the motives which ordinarily govern mankind. It is proved that the lash is not a necessary stimulus to black labor. It is proved that freedom does not prevent the two races from living together in peace.

Nevertheless, proof is still wanting that an *adequate* substitute can soon be found for the abolished slave labor. It is an indisputable fact that at the present time, throughout the South, the supply of labor is much below the demand. This is shown not only by the sayings and doings of the late Memphis Convention, but by the universal tone of Southern journals of all parties, and by the universal tenor of all correspondence, public and private.

Though the particular cause of this deficiency in labor is not yet fully agreed upon, one thing at least is apparent, that the cause is not the same as that which made Jamaica emancipation so much of a failure. ANTHONY TROLLOPE reports that "half the sugar estates, and more than half of the coffee plantations of Jamaica have gone back into a state of bush," and he is doubtless right in attributing this mainly to the unwillingness of the freedmen to work for anything like reasonable wages. But nobody in our Southern States now pretends that there is any such general unwillingness on the part of our freedmen. If there was any appearance of it at one time, it was merely transient, proceeding from the disturbance incident to a transition state, and passing away as new aims of life, and new habits were acquired. Of course there are some exceptions, but at the present time it is as rare to find able-bodied blacks in the South as able-bodied whites in the North who will not do reasonable work for reasonable wages. The simple fact is that Southern blacks are, as a class, much superior to those of Jamaica, because of a higher origin and better associations. A large proportion of the Jamaica slaves had been either directly imported from the savage wilds of Africa or were the immediate descendants of those so imported, and were thus but a short remove from Congo barbarism. On the contrary, all of our slaves had been born on American soil, and been always in contact with civilizing influences. This essential difference in the subject-material made all the difference in the world in the operation of emancipation. The old, standing argument from the Jamaica failure was totally inapplicable and worthless when used against the manumission of our own blacks. Yet, it is asked, if our freedmen are so willing to work, why this present discrepancy in the South between the supply of labor and the demand for it. Many answers have been given, but, as we think, only one true one, which is, that owing to the hardships of the war, and to the fact that propagation is no longer encouraged as it used to be, there has been a positive diminution of the number of Southern blacks, so that there is no longer sufficient stock to meet the labor demand. This fact is now becoming universally recognized in the South, and the great problem there now is not how to change the disposition of the freedmen, but how to supplement their lack of numbers. This problem is surrounded with difficulties. It seems, in fact, almost insoluble. All of the solutions that have yet been proposed have some fatal fault. They either come short of the desired result, or carry other results too injurious to be accepted.

The plan now uppermost in public favor is the extensive importation of Chinese coolies. The capitalists of Charleston are at present negotiating for the introduction of 50,000 coolies into the rice and cotton fields of South Carolina, and the moneyed men of several other Southern cities are beginning to move in the same direction for the benefit of their respective States. We have yet seen no arguments that satisfied us that the projectors of this coolie scheme were not too sanguine.

In the first place, they keep in the background the very important fact that the experiment of coolie labor has been thoroughly tried in Jamaica, without success. In spite of the persevering efforts of the white race to adapt this kind of labor to their new condition, it is still a question whether the island would not have been better off if no Asiatic had ever set foot upon it. There is a vast difference between the importation of coolies by speculators and the voluntary immigration of the better class of Chinese laborers. The latter is worthy of commendation and encouragement. The coolie represents the worst and most degraded class of his countrymen; whereas the Chinaman of our Pacific coast is a voluntary immigrant, one not driven from home by sheer hunger, or bribed by a little money in hand to commit himself to foreign keeping, but impelled by laudable enterprise to better an already comfortable condition. He is a representative of the best class in China, and not of the worst, like the coolie, and we heartily condemn the prejudice and short-sighted policy that would shut him out of this continent. But there is no good reason to believe that the degraded and vicious coolies would do any better in our Southern States than they have done elsewhere. On the contrary, there is every reason to fear that while they would not make good the loss of the old slave labor, they would greatly aggravate many of the social ills under which the South is now laboring.

Commercial Travelers.

Though the Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that the License law of that State, intended to operate against commercial travelers, is constitutional, yet it is to be hoped that the thorough airing which the whole subject has received, will tend to the abrogation of the statute in question. It is very clearly opposed to the spirit of modern commerce, and reminds one of the tolls that used to be taken from traders in the Middle Ages. In our country, considerable ignorance exists as to the real character of the commercial travelers, because, though they form a large, respectable and recognized guild, they have not been so long established with us as in England. Probably to many of our readers DICKENS' "Commercial Travelers' Stories," and "Uncommercial Samples" conveyed their first reflections as to what the calling in question might be. The title last quoted is partly suggestive of a great point in the whole matter; for the commercial traveler is an agent who sells by sample—or, more strictly and more commonly, who does not sell, but who *takes orders* from the display of a sample. The difference between this and the occupation of a peddler, who carries all his merchandise in his wagon or on his back, and deals out his stock of goods from door to door, is obvious. Equally obvious is it that the stringent License laws which have been put on the statute-books regarding the latter, should not be applied to the former; or, if no distinction can be drawn in phraseology, then it were better for the interests of the people that the laws should be repealed altogether.

MINOR TOPICS.

The unintelligible cable dispatch we had a few days ago about the negotiation of a treaty between France, Austria and Italy,—by which the latter, in case of war, was to support France with a contingent of 30,000 troops,—doubtless originated in the reports detailed by our Florence correspondent yesterday. He mentioned that special negotiations had been carried on and concluded between the Governments of France and Italy,—that, according to report, a solution had been found for the Roman question,—that not only was the French occupation of Rome to cease, but the Italians were to have all the Papal territory up to the walls of Rome, while the Pope should be "Grand Captain commanding in the citadel of the Eternal City, with a mixed garrison." "Of course," said our correspondent, "it is understood that this concession to the Italian Government is the compensation to be made by France for the alliance of this Power (Italy) with reference to war-like eventualities;" and, he added, "if it should come out that the question of Rome is to be put to rest in some such manner as here indicated, it will be a solid temporary gain for the Italian Ministry." The incomprehensible Cable dispatch we had the other day said the new treaty provided for the occupation of Viterbo (one of the Papal States) by Italy,—which agrees with our correspondent's letter, excepting that the latter gave to Italy a much larger proportion of the Papal territory. Neither the letter nor the dispatch gave any idea as to when this Italian occupation of the Papal State or States was to begin, and neither of them gave us to understand that the Pope had been consulted about this transfer of his territory. It is quite certain that in no case would he consent to it, and, though he is feeble enough, we have no doubt he would make a show of resistance to it. We shall not be able to understand the situation, however, till we get the terms of the treaty, or till it is developed by the outbreak of hostilities.

We are grieved to know that a number of literary charlatans and philological quacks were allowed to display themselves before the Philological Association just adjourned from Poughkeepsie. This body, in particular, must be careful to exclude ignoramuses and pretenders. Membership in it should be confined to true scholars and men of scientific mind. If quacks are admitted, they will first weaken its influence, and then break it down entirely. The old "American Association for the Advancement of Science"—once an honorable and distinguished body—was split in pieces and virtually destroyed through the admission of a few scientific charlatans.

It is a noteworthy fact that while only nine apprentices are wanted at the Government Printing Office, there have already been enrolled over one hundred applicants. It is an excellent sign, and shows that American boys are yet anxious to learn trades if they can only find the opportunity. We wish that the whole of the hundred applicants could be taken. No boy should be repelled in his desire to learn a trade. In no other way can a poor lad more surely secure his independence for life than by learning a trade. Every boy should be encouraged to learn any trade to which he may be attracted; and those who deny boys this privilege, are the enemies of American industry and prosperity, as well as the enemies of the rights of the poor.

The London *Times* is not only desirous that American power should be magnified by the annexation of Cuba and Mexico, but it is also willing that the growth of our population should be increased by Chinese immigration. We are much obliged to the *Times* for thus permitting history to develop itself; but yet we cannot assent to all its propositions, or to all it says about America.

A gentleman who has just returned from California, which he was visiting at the time of Mr. SEWARD's advent, has given us an account of the enthusiastic welcome and jubilant reception which the eminent Ex-Secretary received from the people of the Pacific Coast. Had he been the most popular of Presidents, instead of a retired officer of State, he could not have been received with higher honor or greater *éclat*. Ex-Secretary STANTON, who was a fellow-member of Mr. SEWARD in the Cabinets of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, is now about to make a visit to California.

Hardly a day has passed of late without our having the report of some railroad accident. This is very discreditable to our general railroad management, and very damaging to our railroad interests. Some time ago, a "railroad bureau" of the Government was proposed, under which officers should be appointed for the constant inspection of railroads, and the enforcement of proper regulations. Certainly, some better direction is required than that furnished by the roads themselves.

The institution of the *crèche*, or infant day nursery for poor infants whose mothers are compelled to be out at work, is being introduced into many of the large cities of Great Britain. We had some talk, a short time ago, about the establishment of a *crèche* in New-York; and we are sure that many poor women and children would be benefited by the carrying out of this humane project.

The Californians have attempted to prevent the landing of several consignments of Chinese females,—alleging that they were all prostitutes and were brought over for immoral uses. We now find it stated in a Hong Kong paper that the coolie merchants kidnap in the rural districts of China the young girls whom they export to California to be consigned to a life of prostitution. We imagine that this matter would be rather difficult of settlement. The Chinese do not claim the possession of such ideas of chastity as prevail among Christian and Western people.

No one needs to be horror-struck at the telegraphic report of the blowing away or "destruction" of a Kansas town. "Nobody was hurt," and the few shanties and cabins that constitute the "town" will soon be put together again. These high winds and hurricanes on the prairie are sometimes of a very fierce and threatening nature. The wind has a clean sweep over the vast, bare, treeless plains, and we have known trains on the Pacific Railroad to be imperiled by the furious blasts. The planting of trees by settlers will, in course of time, modify the hurricanes on the plains.

We believe our cotton crop of this season will furnish the English market with a better supply of the staple than we have been able to furnish at any time during the last eight years. And there is every reason to think that the crop will increase rapidly for the next few years, until we shall export as heavily as we did during the years that preceded the war. The cable gives us news that the Liverpool Cotton-supply Association are again looking to India to make up their short supply; and in laying the development of the railway system there, they have undoubtedly taken the best step to secure their end. No country, however, can compete with this in the production of cotton when we are able to carry on the industry under proper conditions.

If the editor of the Leavenworth *Bulletin* were as careful as he is smart, he would not have fallen into the error of holding us responsible for the careless remarks which some country paper appended to one of our articles about the Gettysburg celebration.

It appears that the sea-serpent has now been seen enjoying a quiet and harmless cruise in the placid waters of Newark Bay; but, as on all prior occasions, the story of his appearance has been received with many shrugs expressive of the general incredulity. Notwithstanding the excellent character of many of the witnesses produced, the unfortunate monster is still ruled out for lack of evidence, and declared to be an impossibility of the sea. Is it not a little singular that mankind can be brought to believe in almost anything but the sea-serpent?

The Canadian Scare.

The Montreal *News* says: "We understand on good authority that a secret effort has lately been made on the part of certain Fenian leaders to induce the 'rank and file' of that organization to again venture upon a raid into Canada. A portion of them were to have been first sent into the country by twos and threes, and meeting by appointment at certain points in some of the larger towns of Ontario, to try and do a little in the way of incendiarism and assassination, while a formidable armed force crossed the border. The whole plan, we are informed, was made known to Mr. THORNTON, who at once communicated with the Dominion authorities. We do not believe that there is much ground for anticipating another Fenian raid, but it is gratifying to know that the plans of these miscreants are known to our Government almost as soon as they are laid."

Irregularities in the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I.

From the Providence Journal, July 30.

The Commercial Bank, in Bristol, is temporarily closed, for an investigation into its affairs. The directors, finding increasing evidence that there was a deficiency somewhere, pressed the Cashier so earnestly for an explanation, that that officer confessed that certain depositors had been allowed to overdraw their accounts until the amount of such overdrafts had become a considerable sum. It is understood that the alleged overdrafts are denied by the chief parties implicated. The pending examination will doubtless reveal the facts. The Cashier, who has heretofore sustained a very honorable position in the community, has offered to surrender his entire property and abide the result. The bank is a State institution, with a capital of $65,000, and has no circulation. The President is EDWARD S. BABBITT, and the Cashier, J. N. BURGESS.

The Interest on the Virginia State Debt.

From the Richmond Whig, July 29.

The *Whig* spoke by authority when it stated that General CANBY, day before yesterday, had instructed the State Auditor to pay two per cent. of the January interest to the extent of $300,000, the amount of available funds in the Treasury. The General subsequently reconsidered this determination, after an interview with a delegation of our bankers, &c., and determined that one per cent. should be paid.

We are now authorized by Auditor STANTON to state that on the 15th of August the State authorities will, under instructions from General CANBY, commence the payment of the one per cent. of the January interest on the registered bonds of the State. These, in the aggregate, amount to about $15,000,000. They will also, as soon thereafter as practicable, proceed to pay the same interest on the coupons, which amount in round numbers to about twenty millions.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Testimonial to the American Philanthropist by the Southerners at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs—Resolutions of the Meeting—Speeches of Messrs. Peabody and Lyons—Mr. Peabody's Health.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Greenbrier County, West Va.,
Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

I have been purposing to give your readers some general description of these celebrated Springs, their surroundings and the company assembled here, but it seems that special reasons happen to anticipate my pen. Just now I have to send you some account of the recent proceedings in honor of the great philanthropist, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, who is now sojourning at these Springs for his health. It is his first visit here, and it is to be regretted that the visit has not been made under happier auspices, as one in quest of recreation merely, and to meet those interchanges of friendship and respect which all are happy to evince to this worthy gentleman.

Mr. PEABODY was very feeble upon landing from the steamer that bore him across the Atlantic, and though he went down to the residence of Mr. PEABODY RUSSELL, on Swampscot Beach, Mass., he failed to gain strength, the fogs and damp air constantly prevailing there retarding his recovery. He next came on by easy journeys to the White Sulphur Springs—the Presidents of the various railroads this side of Baltimore providing him with a special car, and doing all in their power to make the journey as easy as possible for him. Since his arrival here, Mr. PEABODY has been compelled by his debility to spend most of his hours in bed, and has thus been able to see but little of the company at the Springs, however pleasant this would have been both to them and to him.

This inability of the company to testify personally their respect for Mr. PEABODY in social intercourse has perhaps more strongly suggested the propriety of some public testimonial in his honor, with special reference to his munificent donation for the purposes of Southern education. Accordingly, a preliminary meeting for this purpose was held on the 24th of July, in the parlor of the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, composed of the leading gentlemen from the South, assembled at the Springs. Major SUTHERLIN, of Virginia, called the meeting to order, and stated its object in a few brief and forcible remarks. Governor HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, then nominated Hon. DUNCAN F. KENNER, of St. Louis, as Chairman, and he was unanimously so chosen. Messrs. L. Q. WASHINGTON and W. E. FOSTER, of Virginia, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee to draft resolutions: Hon. Jas. Lyons, Chairman; Hon. J. Pinckney Whyte, Hon. E. T. Merrick, J. T. Morehead, Esq., Colonel P. G. Bethell, General James Conner, F. R. Hunt, Esq., Hon. A. P. Crittenden, Captain Darden, Colonel Thomas L. Sneed.

At an adjourned meeting, held on the ensuing day, the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we contemplate with unbounded respect the character and conduct of GEORGE PEABODY. By a long life of assiduous toil, marked by unswerving honor and integrity, he amassed a fortune which few men have been permitted to acquire, in the acquisition of which he appears to have been actuated by no sordid feelings, and now moved by no selfish or ambitious motive, neither expecting nor hoping for any reward here, he has with lavish munificence, in the execution of a long cherished purpose, appropriated at least $3,000,000 to the benefit of his fellow-men, in the manner best calculated, in his opinion, to make them happier and better subjects and citizens. Such an example of generous benevolence has never been seen before, and all good men invoke blessings upon the great "philanthropist."

Resolved, That on behalf of the Southern people we tender thanks to Mr. PEABODY for his aid to the cause of education among them, and hail him "benefactor."

Resolved, That we will, in a body, wait on Mr. PEABODY, at such time and place as may be agreeable to him, and present to him this assurance of our respect and regard for him, and our reverence for his virtues.

It was ordered, on motion of Mr. WHYTE, that this Committee should present these resolutions, through Mr. JAMES LYONS, their Chairman, in a public manner, so that all the numerous company now at the Springs, fully a thousand in number, from all parts of the Union, and embracing an unusual proportion of distinguished persons, might be able to be present and participate in this mark of respect to one whom they all delighted to honor.

Accordingly, at 5 o'clock to-day, the formal presentation of the resolutions took place in the large parlor of the hotel. A brilliant array of beauty and fashion filled the hall. A platform had been provided at a central point for Mr. PEABODY, and he was duly escorted to his seat by a committee composed of Colonel JAMES G. BERRET and some others. The gentlemen more immediately concerned in this testimonial then marched into the room, headed by their Chairman, Governor WISE, and their orator, Mr. LYONS. As soon as silence was restored, Mr. LYONS delivered the address that follows. He is among the best of speakers in a State where the art of public speaking is by no means a rare accomplishment.

MR. PEABODY—The Southern men assembled at this fountain of health and pleasure have, for a time, forgotten their pains as well as pleasures, to perform a holy duty in rendering grateful homage to the most distinguished Philanthropist of this or any other age.

I know, Sir, that some whose nerves are delicate, and vision imperfect, do start, while others affect to start, when they hear of a meeting of Southern men; and pretend to suppose that the Union is in danger. To such disturbed and disturbing spirits I take leave to say, that downtrodden and oppressed, as never a Christian people were before—placed below the negro, and stripped of all their constitutional rights, the Southern men nevertheless retain the lofty instincts which made their soldiers brave, and their women more than Spartan wives and mothers, and to-day they assemble in the highest interests of peace and fraternity to do honor to the noblest friend of the Union—a gentleman of Northern birth. Sir, you will bear testimony for us, and, when you shall have heard the resolutions which I shall have the honor to read to you, will say of the people of the South that they love virtue and justly appreciate a great spirit, whether of the North or South; that all good men are received by us as brothers, come from what clime they may, and the vicious from every clime rejected. In this spirit we approach you, Sir, to-day, to render homage to one who has distinguished himself above all other men by his unexampled beneficence, and to render thanks for the aid you have extended to the cause of education in the South. A great Roman, one of the profoundest thinkers and wisest moralists the world has produced, whose mind was a deep fountain of thought and learning, which his tongue poured out in a stream so pure and limpid that all who tasted received new life and vigor, he whom a grateful people first proclaimed "Father of his country," said, long years ago, "nothing is more noble, more exalted, than to despise riches if you have them not, and if you have them, to employ them in beneficence and liberality." And the most learned man of modern times, of whom it was said that he was the wisest and greatest of mankind, said, "Riches are to virtue like baggage to an army—the necessary impediment, which hinder the march—that of great riches the only real use in them is in the distribution." You, Sir, of all men known to us, alone have united the wisdom and philanthropy of the great men of the ante-Christian and the Christian era, and in your noble conduct combine the wise philosophy of the heathen with the benignity of the Christian; and the rare spectacle is exhibited that while in one hemisphere royalty unveils the statue which is to hand down to after ages the likeness of the great American philanthropist, in another hemisphere a nation pours forth its plaudits of him and all say, "God bless him." Your beneficence is no afterthought of declining years and miserly ambition, for I happen to know that many years ago, while justly applauding the generosity of another distinguished American to a suffering nation, this great purpose, which you have executed, was avowed as the end for which wealth was sought. Rare man—rarely endowed—rarely, but justly honored—who may so well say, "*Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*." But, Sir, I forbear; my theme has led me too far. We have heard with deep regret of your ill-health, and all of every clime and sex unite in heartfelt prayer for your restoration. With your leave I will read the resolutions.

Mr. LYONS then proceeded to read the resolutions, which have been already given above. Mr. PEABODY had, owing to his infirmity, remained sitting during this address, but was evidently deeply touched by its warmth and earnestness of expression, and by the manifest sympathy of the audience with the speaker. He did not appear to me when he arose as feeble or emaciated as I had expected to find him, but still for him the effort of coming out was considerable, and he would have been held excused by all had he delivered his reply from his chair. This, however, his respect for the Committee and for the ladies who were present would by no means permit him to do, and he accordingly rose to re-

turn his acknowledgments. His voice, though not strong, I am sure must have been heard throughout the entire hall; his manner being deliberate, and his remarks orderly in method and directly to the point. The following is a report of them, which was subjected to his own revision:

MR. LYONS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I beg to thank you most kindly for the sentiments you have expressed toward me. They have affected me most deeply, and are such, followed as they are by the resolutions you have presented, that it is impossible for me to reply to them as I would. I can only answer briefly, and feel that even then I must claim your indulgence. I can but say, as regards the kind and flattering remarks of your Chairman, that I trust the remainder of the time I have to live may not do otherwise than justify your good opinion. I should be glad, if my strength would permit, to speak of my own cordial esteem and regard for the high honor, integrity and heroism of the Southern people. But that, too, I must leave for the present. But I must not omit to say that of all the kind words you have spoken, those referring to the Southern Education Fund have been sweetest to my ears. Coming as they do from such a distinguished and intelligent body, they corroborate the opinions already expressed by other eminent men of the South. The fibres of my heart are interwoven with its success, as I am sure are yours and those of all good men everywhere. The enterprise is still very young—only three years old; but it is growing with every year, and under the superintendence of the trustees' eminent agent, and under the guidance of the distinguished gentlemen of the trust, and with the warm cooperation experienced throughout the South, it cannot do otherwise than prove a success, and I am confident will serve as auxiliary in restoring the South to a state of higher prosperity and happiness than ever before. God grant it may be so.

Upon the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. PEABODY returned to his cottage, where some of his more intimate friends, Mr. CORCORAN and others, called upon him. Whether from the excitement of the occasion or some other reason, he stood the fatigue to-day very well, and I have hope will improve under the influence of this remarkable water, which to so many persons has proved the elixir of life.

Among the gentlemen participating in this testimonial were many of the most prominent gentlemen of the South, and the assembly was in every sense representative in its character. The company here is more diversified than I have ever known it to be on any former occasion, all the prominent cities of the Union being represented here, and all appearing to enjoy themselves.

A fancy ball is or will be soon gazetted for the 11th of August next, and great times are expected. Messrs. PEABODY, CORCORAN, BLACQUE BEY, General WISE and other prominent gentlemen figure on the list of managers, and I presume it will be a brilliant affair. C.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Isaac Toucey, Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

The death of Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, which has been expected for several days, occurred early yesterday morning, at his home in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. TOUCEY was a native of Connecticut. He was born in Newtown, Hartford County, on the 5th of November, 1796, and was consequently 73 years of age at the time of his death. He received a thorough common-school education, studied law, and commenced the practice in Hartford at the age of 22. He entered into politics with the law, and united with the Democratic Party when it first became ascendant in his State. In 1822 he was appointed State Attorney; this position he continued to hold until 1835, when he was elected to Congress, where he represented his State until 1839. In 1846 he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Connecticut, and was easily elected. At this time the Wilmot Proviso became an issue in the Democratic Party, and Mr. TOUCEY took sides with the Hunkers. He served as Governor but one term. In 1848, he was made Attorney-General of the United States by Mr. POLK; but held the position only until the accession of General TAYLOR. In 1850, he was elected to the Senate of Connecticut, and the year following was again sent to Congress, this time as a Senator. Here he remained until 1857. And when Mr. BUCHANAN became President, he was once more made a Cabinet officer, being appointed Secretary of the Navy. His acts while in this position during the stormy times which followed Mr. LINCOLN's election to the Presidency laid him open to the charge of sympathy, if not cooperation, with those who were plotting for the overthrow of the Government. Many of the most patriotic officers of the navy had been placed on the retired list; and when the General Government had determined on vigorous measures, the principal vessels were found to have been dispatched on long cruises to distant seas.

Since 1861, Mr. TOUCEY has been in private life, though he has retained the warmest sympathy with the Democratic Party. Personally, he was popular and accomplished.

The Hartford Post of last evening closes its article, reviewing the life of Mr. TOUCEY as follows:

"Mr. TOUCEY was very much such a man as the late JAMES BUCHANAN. Like him, he commenced life as a Federalist, joining a little later the Democratic Party, and like him he clung to that party and all its pro-slavery notions and State rights dogmas until the day of his death. That he was honest in his political belief is not denied by those of his political opponents who knew him well—that he was greatly misguided, especially in the later years of his public life, we think events have fully proved. His record as Secretary of the Navy has been criticised with merciless severity during these bitter years that have followed his retirement, and it has been freely charged that, while administering the Navy Department, he acted in collusion with the plotters against the Government, by scattering our vessels-of-war in all parts of the globe, so that when treason was ready to strike, the marine arm of our defence was powerless. From this charge a Committee of Investigation of the United States Senate, composed of his political opponents, measurably exonerated him. Still the fact remained, and we believe he did not undertake to conceal it, that throughout all the period of the war he did not sympathize with the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—or, as he would have phrased it, coerce the South—and in the heat of the strife there was no inclination to mellow down its asperities or to do justice always to opponents. It was easier to say and believe hard and uncharitable things of those whom we looked upon as enemies of the Government and of liberty, than to be tolerant or even just. We are told that Mr. TOUCEY himself felt deeply the imputation of treason and dishonor that was thus cast upon him, and which seemed to find so general credence with his political opponents. But, after all, the most charitable thing that can be said of his connection with BUCHANAN's Administration is, that it was exceedingly unfortunate for his fame. Other men have done worse things, and shown greater persistence in evil doing, and have been forgiven and restored to public confidence. But they were younger and had recuperative powers. Mr. TOUCEY's political career ended in 1861, and at his time of life retrieval was hardly possible. His administration of the navy from 1857 to 1861, and his connection with the weakest Administration the country ever knew, unfortunately for him, are the crown and close of his career, and by them history will allot him to his place. It is sad to think that nearly fifty years of official life, in which he undoubtedly accomplished much good, and through all of which he exhibited great personal integrity and a high sense of honor, should have closed under such a cloud.

As a lawyer, Mr. TOUCEY stood always among the leading minds of the Connecticut Bar. His judgment was clear, his intellect keen, and though as well-read in the books, and as well versed in precedents, as the most learned, he argued cases more upon the settled and defined principles of law, than upon precedents or authorities. As a lawyer, he had few equals; his speeches in the Senate always bore the impress of a legal mind; and his habit of addressing the Senate upon points of law involved in pending questions, is spoken of by his cotemporaries as marked peculiarity.

In private life, Mr. TOUCEY was a quiet, dignified citizen—not social in his habits, rather distant in his manner, and lacking cordiality and warmth in his general demeanor; and yet he had the reputation of being very liberal in certain directions, and of dispensing charities to such objects as commended themselves to his benevolence, with a generous hand. He was a member of Christ Church in this city, and took great interest in the benefactions of the church, as well as its educational and other enterprises. His last illness, though painful, he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, retaining his consciousness almost to the last."

Death of Henry Keep.

This well-known gentleman died at his residence, at No. 661 Fifth-avenue, early last evening. He was President of the New-York Central Railroad, besides holding other positions of great trust and importance. He had a wide reputation as an able and wealthy railroad officer, having been prominently connected with a number of Western railroads. During the last few years of his life he gained an influence in railroad matters which was unsurpassed, and was regarded with great respect by business men. He was the successor of DEAN RICHMOND as President of the Central Road. Mr. KEEP recently endeavored to start a National Academy for the advancement of Art, for which purpose he offered the princely sum of one and a half million of dollars. Arrangements for his funeral will be made to-day.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BOUTWELL will probably leave Washington for Massachusetts on Monday.

Rev. GEORGE TRASK, the anti-tobacco apostle, is seriously ill at his residence in Fitchburg, Mass.

Dr. F. A. MITCHELL, of Manchester, N. H., one of Mr. HORACE GREELEY's schoolmasters in the old school-house at Amherst, died on the 27th.

The Springfield Republican says that it is quite probable that Professor JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Amherst College, may be induced to accept the Presidency of the University of Michigan, made vacant by Dr. HAVEN's resignation.

Sir James Anderson, Commander of the French Cable expedition; Mr. Watson, the American Agent of the Company; Lord Parker, Lord Cecil and Lieutenant E. H. Veich, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel. General Hunter, of West Point; Hon. J. T. Thomas, of Philadelphia; General G. Brown, of New-Jersey; Hon. E. M. Washburn, of Alabama, and Hon. E. C. Peterson, of Copenhagen, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor H. H. Wells, of Virginia, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Professor J. B. Smith, of Virginia, and Hon. A. L. Blackford, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. A. B. Medina, of the Peruvian Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Failure of J. T. Raplee, of Penn Yan.

From the Penn Yan (Yates County) Chronicle, July 29.

On Saturday forenoon last, the people of this place were startled by the announcement that J. T. RAPLEE's Bank was closed. It soon became known that Mr. RAPLEE had left town, that his principal clerk, Mr. ROSS, was also gone, and that the bank was at least in a state of suspense. Throughout the day there was much anxious inquiry and solicitude, and the word flew quickly through the country that the bank had failed.

Monday came, and the town was full of people inquiring after their absent deposits, and gathering in little knots to discuss the situation and gain what light they could in regard to the failure. That it was a failure clear and perfect there was no room left for doubt. The depositors could find nothing to encourage the hope that their loss was not complete and total.

The facts of the case are, that J. T. RAPLEE, who had started an individual bank at Dundee some time before, bought the banking-house of the old Yates County Bank in 1866, and moved his bank into it on the 12th day of July of that year. The stock of his bank was $50,000. He soon found employment for all his resources in legitimate banking, and had he confined himself to that business, would never have lacked for customers nor fair and reasonable profits. But like many other men, he was led into the temptation of speculation. He invested in wool and other produce, operated in stocks, bought gold, and finally purchased a coal mine. The latter enterprise, it is said, had absorbed $80,000, and, it is claimed, was not an unprofitable speculation. Still, it holds money that ought never to have been withdrawn from the resources of the bank. The losses by other operations have been heavy, from $60,000 to $70,000, it is claimed by those who assume to know, and these mostly years ago. They engendered a fatal weakness in the affairs of the bank, rendering it liable to collapse in any crisis.

The crisis came. It was hastened by the failure of the Cascade Paper Company, and that was superinduced by the fire which destroyed their mill in March last. That failure involved the financial blight of one of the most substantial moneyed men of the town. Yates County credit was broken, and the best names Mr. RAPLEE could get availed him nothing to get discounts that would carry him safely over the trying point. There was nothing but ruin before him, and so Mr. RAPLEE turned his back on the scene of his eleven years' labor as a bankrupt, and left, to let what remained take care of itself. Mr. RAPLEE is a proud-spirited man, and we do not wonder that he found it more than he could do to meet his depositors, particularly those who had left funds with him for safe keeping, and the poor women and others whose cherished savings were left in his hands as a most sacred trust. It is a cruel affair, but the legitimate result of a mistaken course in business. Mr. RAPLEE had no right to use the money of his depositors in any way but the regular course of his banking operations. To do otherwise was to gamble with money not his own. No doubt he expected to replace it, but he found himself unable to do so. The result is one of those terrible lessons that have been so often repeated and yet never seem to be sufficiently impressive to prevent an occasional recurrence.

The losses fall in every direction, and some of them are quite heavy. JAMES BURNS, the County Treasurer, is reported a loser to the amount of about $12,000, mostly trust funds belonging to the estates of orphans. Mrs. HENRY WELLES, it is said, loses $2,000; GEORGE WELLS, of Potter, $6,000; O. G. SHEARMAN and JOHN LEWIS, grain buyers, $4,300; BARNEY BOROMAN, $3,000; CARPER & SCHENTS, $3,000; EDWIN B. RANDALL, $1,200; and others, amounting, as CHARLES S. BAKER, Esq., informs us, to $70,000. A complete statement will be made up very soon by Mr. E. W. ROSS, the late Assistant Cashier.

Important Arrest—An Innocent Man Cleared by the Apprehension of the Real Culprit.

On the 5th of May last a room in the house of Mrs. CLARA H. GLEASON, No. 140 West Fourth-street, was entered about 8 o'clock in the evening, from the adjoining room of a man named HUGH VON ELSNER, and robbed of clothing valued at $700. The case was put in the hands of Detective TULLY, then of the Fifteenth Precinct, but since promoted to the Central Office, and although convinced of his innocence, that officer, by the imperative order of Captain CAFFREY, was compelled to arrest VON ELSNER. He being arraigned before Justice DODGE, was committed for trial by that Magistrate, notwithstanding the fact that there was no evidence whatever against him, and that he offered positive proof that he was not in the house at the time the robbery was committed.

Detective TULLY, being satisfied that a grievous wrong had been done, has ever since kept a strict watch upon the case, and has at last succeeded in proving the innocence of VON ELSNER by arresting the real culprit. A colored servant employed in the house, named MARY SHANNON, left soon after the robbery, but not under such circumstances as tended to connect her with the affair, for she continued to call frequently at the house. But at last her movements excited suspicions, and it was noticed that she seemed to take an extraordinary interest in an old unused oven in the kitchen, and to be anxiously waiting for an opportunity to be left alone in the room where it was situated. Last evening she was gratified, and a watch being put upon her movements she was seen to stealthily open the oven and pull a large bundle from its interior. Being instantly seized and the bundle examined, it was found to contain $600 worth of the stolen property, wrapped in a spread which had been upon MARY's bed when she was employed in the house. Detective TULLY escorted his prisoner to the Central Police Office, and after she had been locked up in a cell, she promised to make a full confession of the whole affair. She will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Another Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

The Washington mail train, due at Jersey City at 8 o'clock last evening, met with a disastrous accident about half an hour before that time, near the Broad-street crossing in Newark. A hand-car, loaded with railroad iron and workmen's tools, had been left on the track by the carelessness of some of the Company's employes, and the locomotive striking the hand-car while going at full speed was thrown from the track and deposited in a half demolished condition in the trench on the left hand side. The mail car and the baggage car which followed the locomotive were thrown off on the opposite side, the baggage car being made a complete wreck. Mr. JOHN WOOD, the mail agent, who was riding in the mail car, was thrown against the side of the car, receiving a severe wound in the left cheek. In the baggage car three men whose names are unknown, were sitting upon the trunks and boxes. The shock threw them to the floor; the car parted and doubled into a dozen sections, but the occupants miraculously escaped serious injury, one of them only being hurt, and he very slightly. The passenger cars were all thrown from the track, but no one within them was injured. The track for a distance of six or seven rods was torn up, and with the ruins of the baggage car, the broken engine and the almost immovable train, it presented an obstruction to travel that kept all the trains during the evening several hours behind time. Passengers were transferred over the blockaded spot, while great exertions were made to open the track.

The wildest excitement prevailed in Newark when the news of the accident had spread. It was reported that a large number were killed, and the street cars were crowded with passengers during the evening, who visited the scene of the accident.

Stabbing Affray in Mulberry-street.

At a late hour last evening a difficulty occurred in front of No. 85 Mulberry-street between DENNIS CONNORS, who resides in the house, and MICHAEL McCABE, of No. 69 Oliver-street, McCABE striking CONNORS with his fist, the latter drew a knife, and, making a lunge at McCABE, inflicted a severe, but not necessarily dangerous stab wound in his neck. CONNORS was promptly arrested and locked up in the Franklin-street Police Station, and McCABE was properly cared for.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic Canvass—Letter From Hon. Asa Packer Accepting the Nomination for Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 30.

Hon. ASA PACKER has addressed the following letter to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: At the first convenient moment I reply to your communication informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention of the 14th inst. for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I desire to make due acknowledgments for this high evidence of the esteem and friendship of my fellow-citizens, and to say that I accept the nomination tendered me. Having, at the solicitation of my friends, though with unfeigned reluctance, been induced to permit the use of my name for nomination, my acceptance becomes a matter of course, if not of duty; but I announce it with a deep sense of the responsibility assumed. My reliance in accepting the position of candidate, and in agreeing to perform executive service for the people, is not alone upon my own strength or good intentions, but mainly upon popular indulgence and general support, and upon that superintending Providence which can bless the labors of public men.

If I shall be placed by the votes of the people in the Gubernatorial chair, I shall endeavor to meet the expectations of friends and all who have at heart the true interests of our Commonwealth. To this end I shall labor to secure those objects in which we feel a common interest and concern, among which are the preservation of the State credit, a reduction of the expenses of the State Government to their lowest practicable point, thereby lessening the burden and taxation of the people; the encouragement of the liberal system of improvements for intercourse and trade, in order that the productions may be increased, labor more amply rewarded and general prosperity secured; a just execution of the laws, involving a cautious and sparing use of the power to pardon offenders, so that good faith shall be kept among the people and crime be repressed; a promotion of the education of our youth by the general system of organized schools, and by special institutions of learning, so that knowledge and virtue shall become more and more solid foundations of our free political system; and lastly, the restoration of purity and character to our Government by the putting down or preventing of special and corrupt legislation, and of all improper uses or management of the public funds; to these general objects, however, should be added a careful attention by the Government to the interests of labor. Having earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many, and, I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owing whatever I possess, under the providence of God, to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of those with whom my entire life has been associated. Inasmuch as my pursuits and training have not qualified me for speechmaking or for solicitation of votes, it will not be expected that I shall undertake the performance of active duties in the canvass about to begin, but my life, conduct and character are before my fellow-citizens for their examination, and they will afford them better means of judging of my fitness as a candidate for popular support than anything I could now say.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

ASA PACKER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1869.

To Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW and LEWIS C. CASSIDY and E. E. MONAGHAN, Esqrs.:

Judge PERSHING has sent the following letter accepting the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court:

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1869.

To Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., and E. E. Monaghan, Esq., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 21st inst. has been received, informing me of my nomination as Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court by the State Convention. This distinguished honor is the more valued as it has been conferred without solicitation. I accept the nomination, and should the action of the Convention be ratified by the people, shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the position with impartiality and fidelity.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Platform Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention which met at Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, July 21, nominated LORENZO SAWYER and O. C. PRATT for Supreme Judges, appointed a State Central Committee, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of California gives its earnest support to the Administration of President GRANT, and do hereby indorse the acts and policy of his Administration. We recognize the earnest effort of the Government to secure an economical administration of its affairs, to reduce expenses, to honestly pay the national debt, to prevent speculation and fraud upon the treasury, to enforce the collection of the revenue, and to cause the speedy restoration of public confidence in our financial strength and integrity.

Resolved, That the negro question has ceased to be an element in American politics, and that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution ought to be followed by an act of universal amnesty and enfranchisement of the Southern people.

Resolved, That we regard with pride and satisfaction the evidence of an increasing immigration to this State of industrious and intelligent people from the Atlantic States and Europe, with whom we are anxious to share the benefits of a fruitful soil, a genial climate and an advancing civilization; but while giving preference to the immigration of people of our own race, we hold that those emigrants from China to this State are entitled to full protection for their lives, liberty and property, and due process of law to enforce the same, but we are opposed to Chinese suffrage in any form, and to any change in the Naturalization laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize the power of the General Government to restrict or prevent Chinese immigration whenever the welfare of the nation demands such a measure by terminating our commercial relations with China, but it should be considered that the adoption of a non-intercourse policy in respect to China, surrenders to Europe the commerce of the Empires of Asia. We believe that the general prosperity will be greatly enhanced by fostering commercial intercourse with Asia, and that the closing of our ports at this time against Chinese would be most injurious to the material interests of this coast, a reproach upon the intelligence of the American people, and contrary to the spirit of the age.

Resolved, That the Republican Party having ever had in its especial keeping the rights of labor and of the laborer, and removed therefrom the blighting curse of slavery and inaugurated a new era, in which the wages of labor have greatly advanced, while the hours thereof have been correspondingly diminished, claim to have originated in this State, and steadily supported what is known as the "Eight-hour law," the sound policy of which has been proclaimed by a Republican Congress, and by a proclamation of a Republican President made applicable to the public works of the United States.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Senate of the United States in rejecting the so-called "Alabama Treaty," and consider it the duty of the General Government to demand full reparation for the injuries inflicted by the British Government and her people upon our commerce during the late rebellion.

Resolved, That we are in favor of imposing upon all kinds and classes of taxable property in the State an equal share of the burdens of taxation, and to that end favor the organization of a State Board of Equalization or Review, that the inequalities now existing under the present system of assessment and collection of the State revenues may be avoided.

Resolved, That we are opposed to grants of State aid to railroads, and are in favor of limiting taxation to the amount of revenues absolutely requisite to pay the actual expenses of the State Government and to maintain the financial credit of the State.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the return of peace, and the promising signs of an increasing development of the country and the permanent prosperity of the whole people. We earnestly invite the cooperation at the ballot-box of all who agree to the foregoing declarations, regardless of old party ties or previous differences of opinion upon the now settled questions of slavery, rebellion, reconstruction and negro suffrage.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Proposed Reunion of the Republican Party.

The following letter has been addressed by Colonel JOHN W. JENKINS, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia, to the Chairman of the Walker Republican Committee:

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RICHMOND, Va., July 27, 1869.

Dr. George K. Gilmer, Chairman Walker Republican Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: For a long time previous to the late election you and I worked hand in hand in the Republican organization in Virginia, with, I believe, an honest purpose to build up a party in harmony with the great national party of the country, the object of which was to exercise a healthy influence in restoring our beloved old Commonwealth to her proper place in the Union of States; and I believe I am not presuming too much when I say that, ordinarily, our views harmonized on the policy of our party up to the date of the nominations at the Petersburg Convention, in March last.

You were at that time the honored Chairman of our State Committee, made so in great part by my exertions at the reorganization of our party in January of this year. After the nominations to which I have already alluded were made, yourself and others, who have long acted with the regular Republican organization of the State, differed from myself and a very large majority of the members of our party in the State, and in consequence of that difference of opinion you organized what was then, and is now, known as the "Walker Republican Party," and presented your candidates to the people, and, by the aid of the entire Conservative vote of the State your party achieved a victory. I am not willing to believe that the movement in which you then engaged had for its object the permanent disruption of the Republican Party. The unhappy division of our party at that time was, in my judgment, more a difference of opinion as to men than any substantial variance as to measures and principles.

The future prosperity of our State depends, in my humble judgment, upon the fidelity of those in authority to Republican principles. In other words, a complete and thorough organization of our State Government in all its departments, in harmony with the Administration of General GRANT and the policy of the Congress of the United States and the great Republican Party of the country.

This alone, it seems to me, will give peace and quiet to our own people, and restore confidence to our friends abroad in the permanence and stability of our institutions. When things are thus, and not till then, will the people of the North, East and West have confidence that reconstruction in Virginia has been complete. Then, too, will the people of all Europe have learned that Virginia is indeed the "home of the free" and an asylum for the oppressed. When this confidence is restored—as it surely will be under Republican rule—immigration will flow in upon us, bringing both capital and labor, unequaled in the history of any State; and soon, very soon, instead of "Westward," it will be "Southward the star of empire takes its way," and Virginia from her central position, genial climate and unequaled resources will receive into her borders a large majority of those seeking homes, and there will be poured into her lap the great bulk of the capital seeking profitable and secure investment.

Then will her gallant sons who have gone forth to people our great Western domain return to the bosom of their old mother, with a spirit of enterprise sharpened by the experience of life, and engage in earnest and energetic work to make her record in the future more glorious than in the past.

Then we shall have, not "Old Virginia," but "New Virginia," grander, prouder, and more powerful than ever before, and soon the proud boast of our—pardon me—your newly-elected Governor, that "Virginia will be the New-York of the Union, and her Atlantic city the Queen City of the country," will be realized.

I assure you that I am actuated by no selfish motives. As a Virginian, my highest ambition is to see Virginia prosper; and acting upon these grave considerations of public policy, I take this early opportunity to communicate with you upon the propriety of uniting the two wings of the Republican Party and establishing a liberal Republican organization, in whose ranks all who really love the Union may join, whether they may have been buttoned in the gray or the blue, and thus create a permanent, powerful and lasting party, which shall secure the prosperity of the State.

I have, within a few days past, been honored by my party with the position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee; and representing, as I do, over one hundred thousand voters, it is with confidence that I now make the proposition for consolidation with that wing of the party which you have the honor to represent; and should the proposition which I now make be met on your part with a spirit of conciliation and reunion, and be approved by those with whom you are associated, it will be my pleasure to name a committee of prominent gentlemen of my party to confer with such gentlemen as you may be pleased to name, as to the plan of consolidation and arrangements of a future Committee for the party in the State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. JENKINS,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

The Two Branches of the Party in Political Accord.

From the Richmond State Journal, (Wells' Organ,) July 29.

We do not know that there is any difference between the Republican wing of the Walker party, either as to State or National politics, and the regular Republican Party of the State. The platforms of the two parties in the late election were identical. It was pretended that our party was proscriptive and the other liberal; but the truth is, that neither party, as a party, desired to retain the disfranchising and disqualifying clauses of the Constitution. A very high state of feeling was engendered during the canvass, which provoked a considerable number of the regular Republicans to vote for retaining the separately-submitted clauses; but in their sober second thought the great bulk of the regular Republican Party desired to abolish those clauses; more than one-third of the party voted for their abolition. The Constitution having been carried, and the objectionable clauses having been left out, nothing remains of the difference of opinion on that subject, if it ever existed; and the two branches of the Republican Party of the State are therefore in political accord.

The Test Oath—Its Application to the Legislature—Letter from General Butler.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 30.

The *State Journal* publishes a letter from General B. F. BUTLER to a citizen of Virginia, about requiring the test oath of members of the State Legislature. Mr. BUTLER says:

"My opinion, therefore, would be, and in that I am quite clear, that it is within the power of the Government, and within the requirements of the law of Congress, if administered in their integrity, to set aside those men who cannot take the test oath because of their participation in the rebellion, and that men who did not so participate, and who lose the votes of the electors because of their adherence to the Union, should be admitted to their seats as being the choice of the only men voting who did not prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for his representative."

Mr. BUTLER adds that Congress is the only power which can remove the necessity of taking the iron-clad oath.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Ohio State Temperance Alliance, at its session in Urbana, resolved that it was inexpedient to attempt the formation of a temperance party for political purposes at the present time. One of the candidates on the State ticket nominated at Mansfield the other day, vigorously opposed the resolution.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* insists that General ROSECRANS is a citizen of California, and consequently ineligible to the office of Governor of Ohio.

The Providence *Journal*, Senator ANTHONY's paper, speaks of Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, in these words: "Mr. HENDRICKS is a Democrat, but was never a Secessionist, and never gave countenance to the madness of the South, except that he adhered to the Democratic Party, when he ought to have come over to our side, and left the concern which lacked the sense and the loyalty to nominate him instead of SEYMOUR for the Presidency. Mr. HENDRICKS was the strongest man of his party, and would have given us more trouble than any other man whom they could have nominated at New-York. But they wanted a candidate who did not repudiate secession, and they had him."

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal*, a Democratic paper, denies that there is a word of truth in the story set afloat by the Philadelphia *Age*, to the effect that Attorney-General HOAR, while speaking before the Supreme Court, offered an affront to Justice NELSON, and was compelled to apologize for it by Chief Justice CHASE. Judge NELSON lives at Cooperstown, and this denial is probably authorized by him. Messrs. HOAR and NELSON have always been personal friends.

Democratic papers in this State generally urge the renomination of the present State officers.

Virginia Brown Stone.

We learn that the Blooms Grove Quarries of brown stone, of the best quality, and fully equal to the Connecticut stone, have been opened, and are being worked in Virginia. They are situate near Manassas Junction, immediately on the line of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, whence it can be shipped, at low rates, to any given point. This stone can be placed in New-York at, perhaps, lower rates than other stone of near its quality. We say thus much to invite the attention of New-York builders and capitalists to the subject. We understand, that with a view of introducing the stone into the New-York market, the owner of the property, Mr. FRANCIS L. SMITH, of Alexandria, Va., would give to any reliable contractor one or more cargoes of the stone to be quarried by the contractor.

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

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MARRIED.

SALTONSTALL—SATTERLEE.—On Thursday, July 29, at Christ Church, Rye, by the Rector, Rev. Reese F. Alsop, assisted by Rev. Henry Satterlee, DUDLEY E. SALTONSTALL to ANNIE, daughter of Samuel K. Satterlee.

WEED—FOX.—At Merrick, L. I., on Thursday, July 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Anderson, EDWIN H. WEED to ANNIE E., eldest daughter of Charles Fox, Esq. All of this City.

WATSON—WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 27, by Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, BENJ. L. WATSON, of this City, to EMMA L., second daughter of George Watson, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, July 29, after a short illness, DAVID ANDERSON, in the 50th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Palisade-av., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 1½ P. M.

CONKLIN.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, July 30, FLORENCE A. CONKLIN, aged 5 months and 7 days, only child of Charles and Emily M. Conklin.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 144 Waverley-place, on Saturday, July 31, at 2 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Friday, July 30, at his late residence, No. 151 8th-av., WILLIAM HENRY COOPER, aged 21 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M., and the R. A. Chapter, to which he belonged, are requested to take due notice. Time of funeral in Sunday's papers. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CHEESMAN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. H. Reed, JOSEPH B. CHEESMAN, in his 83d year.
Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., at 1 P. M. on Saturday, July 31. Train leaves New-Haven Depot at 11:30 A. M.

DONNELLY.—On Thursday afternoon, July 29, HONORA, widow of the late Edward Donnelly, and mother of Rev. A. J. Donnelly.
The funeral services will take place at St. Michael's Church, West 32d-st., on Saturday, July 31, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

FARRINGTON.—On Friday morning, July 30, PHILIP WEBB, infant son of William H. and Mary E. Farrington, aged 9 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 749 Washington-st., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HAGADORN.—On Friday morning, July 30, NELLIE E., youngest child of Francis and Elizabeth M. Hagadorn, aged 4 years, 8 months and 22 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 45 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Rhinebeck.

HAMILL.—On Wednesday, July 28, PETER HAMILL, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Henry F. and James G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, James G., No. 229 East 40th-st., on Saturday, 31st inst. His remains will be taken to St. Ann's Church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul at 11 o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HAYNES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, JOHN WOODWARD, son of Edward and Rachel Haynes, aged 21 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 12 Portland-av., near De Kalb.

McCOLGAN.—On Wednesday, July 28, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE McCOLGAN, wife of John McColgan, and daughter of the late Garrit Byrne.
The remains will be taken on Saturday, at 9 A. M., to St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, from her late residence No. 31 7th-st.

MARSHALL.—At Linden, N. J., on Friday, July 30, MARY, eldest daughter of William D. and Kate A. Marshall, aged 17 years, 9 months and 19 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Moore, No. 50 3d-st.

MORGAN.—On Thursday morning, July 29, 1869, GRACIE, daughter of William T. and the late Esther Pomeroy Morgan, aged 4 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 5 Fifth-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RODIER.—On Thursday, July 29, at Bergen, N. J., GEORGE WILFORD, infant son of Wilford S. and Margaret H. Rodier, aged 3 months and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, Bowden-av., near Palisade, Bergen City, on Saturday afternoon, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUNYON.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Friday, July 30, SARAH HELEN, widow of Samuel Bunyon, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Canterbury Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock.

SUCKLEY.—In this City, on Friday, July 30, GEORGE SUCKLEY, M. D., aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 103 St. Mark's-place, his late residence, on Monday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VANDERVEER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, at the residence of her nephew, Dr. J. R. Vanderveer, MARIA VANDERVEER, aged 77 years, 1 month and 8 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Reformed Church, Flatbush, on Saturday, July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WAYNE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 28, THOMAS J. WAYNE, Jr., eldest son of Thomas J. and Abigail W. Wayne, in the 49th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

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A FATAL FAMILY FEUD.

Eight Persons Murdered and No One Yet Punished.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Friday, July 30, 1869.

Mr. WADE BOLTON, of this city, died this morning from the effects of a wound received a few days since at the hands of one Dr. DICKENS, who lives eight or ten miles out of the city. Mr. BOLTON had just come out of the park, at Court-square, and was standing, in company with a friend, on the sidewalk, on Main-street, when Dr. DICKENS and his son came up toward them. It seems that Mr. BOLTON had come to clear an attack, for he made a move to get away as soon as he saw the two men approach. But it was too late; the elder DICKENS drew a revolver and shot Mr. BOLTON through the left breast, near the shoulder.

The wound was at first thought not to be dangerous; but still the ball was not found, nor its direction discovered. It has since been found to have lodged between the vertebræ of the spine. Immediately after the shooting DICKENS was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He was released on light bail, and now it is generally believed that it will be difficult to find him, since Mr. BOLTON's death.

This last act of violence only marks another step in the progress of one of the bitterest and bloodiest feuds recorded in history, in the course of which seven human lives have already been destroyed. Yet no one has thus far been punished for any one of these foul murders. This deadly animosity originated a long time since between the families of DICKENS on the one side and the PATTERSONS on the other, and has progressed and intensified until it has enlisted the near relatives of each family in their behalf, who themselves now espouse the quarrel with as venomous a spirit of hatred as ever the principals did.

The headquarters of these families are but about an hour's drive from the city; and, at times, the war becomes renewed, so vigorously and with such spirit and determination that the entire surrounding neighborhood is thrown into a violent panic of alarm, so that mounted parties of the police force have to be dispatched to the scene of action to restore order and quietude. The main combatants on the Dickens side are increasing so thinned out and scattered that the continued enemies of the opposite clan find some difficulty in coming upon them. And the young men on the Patterson side are apparently ready to take the women in the course of the vengeful retaliation, when they cannot find the men. Of the Dickenses, however, there are still together the old man, the murderer of Mr. BOLTON, and one son, who are still able to give a hard fight. What the next move in this terrible tragedy will be time alone can tell.

Meetings of the American Social Science Association.

The American Social Science Association will hold two meetings in October; its annual business meeting on the 12th of that month, at Boston, when an amended draft of the constitution will be submitted for acceptance; and a three days' general meeting at New-York on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October. At the latter, papers will be read by GEORGE W. CURTIS, Speaker BLAINE, General GARFIELD, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Professor LOWELL, C. F. ADAMS, Jr., and other men of equal note, and the occasion will be one of great interest. In the Lowell Institute course of lectures before the Social Science in Boston during the Winter, twelve speakers of ability and reputation will take part, each giving a single lecture. Among them will be Dr. ELIOT, President of the Association; SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York; Mr. MARK HOPKINS, General S. A. DUNCAN, of Washington, &c.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, July 29, 1869—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

William H. Moloney, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Assistant Aldermen in special session, on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M., to transact such business as may be brought before the Board.

Yours respectfully,

James Healy,	Patrick Gibney,
N. Bowman,	Austin V. Pettit,
Peter Cullen,	Edward Welch,
Jas. A. Monaghan,	Jos. Hoffman,
Jno. Reilly,	Bryan Reilly,
Thomas Y. Daly,	Isaac Roberson,
Patrick Lynaghi,	

A quorum failing to answer to their names on roll-call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in September, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was another perfectly dull day. Until Tuesday next nothing will be done. The season is now so far advanced that but little more will be done until its close. The sale of Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, to be made at Orange, N. J., on the 3d inst., will probably be the only one of any importance until September. Then a number of large and really interesting ones are promised. The auctioneers generally have their books pretty well filled for that entire month, and very busy times are by all expected.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Sterck and Mangin sts., between Houston and Stanton sts., fronting at a point in the centre of the block, distant 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100x50x100x25x—x125; Gouverneur-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x100, (4 y. ex.) $2,100
Lexington-st., n. s., 20.5 ft. e. of 21st-st., 20x100 10,000
Lexington-st., n. w. corner of 23d-st., 25.8x98.8 30,000
Avenue A, n. s., 64.11ft. west one-sixth part of lots 40 to 45, 70, 97, 98, 111 and 112 ..... Income.
Houston-st., s. w. corner of Clinton-st., 20x100 8,000
Houston-st., s. e. corner of Norfolk-st., 25x100 17,000
Mott-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Bayard-st., 20.5x100.2 12,000
Mott-st., e. s., 46 ft. w. of 32d-st., 18x88 1,000
Mott-st., e. s., 278 ft. s. of 32d-st., 20x100.2 9,000
Mott-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of 32d-st., 20x100.2 9,000
Mott-st., e. s., 145 ft. s. of 32d-st., 20x100.2 9,000
Mott-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of 32d-st., 20x100.2 12,000
Mott-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of 32d-st., 20x100.2 9,000
Mott-st., e. s., 425 ft. s. of 32d-st., 20x100 12,000
Avenue C, s. e., 61.4 ft. s. of 7th-st., 20x80 3,100
2d-av., e. s., 71.1 ft. s. of 23d-st., 18.8x100.2x irreg. 7,000
2d-av., e. s., 90 ft. s. of 23d-st., 18x100 10,000
2d-av., e. s., 108 ft. s. of 23d-st., 18x100 10,000
2d-av., e. s., 126 ft. s. of 23d-st., 18x100 10,000
2d-av., e. s., 144 ft. s. of 23d-st., 18x100 10,000
2d-av., e. s., 35.6 ft. n. of 24th-st., 18x92 15,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, Nos. 39, 41 and 43, 10 years, per annum. $6,000
Sullivan-st., No. 64, 4 years, per annum 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cumberland-st., e. s., 229.11 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 20x100 ..... $7,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 20x100 7,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 215.3 ft. s. of Kent-av., 40x100 8,000
Franklin-st., 100 ft. w. of Kingland-av., 20x100 1,800
Hicks-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100 4,000
Jay-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 20x100 7,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 600
Lexington-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 600
Marcy-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Hancock-st., 25x100 600
North Henry and Richmond-sts., s. w. corner, 25x100 700
Prospect-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Sackett-st., 18x100 11,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100 2,000
Smith-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 20x100 6,000
Stockton-place, w. s., 184.7 ft. n. of Adams-st., 20x100 2,000
2d-st., and 16th-av., s. e. corner, 25x100 800
3d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 700
Atlantic-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Adams-st., 20x100 700
Graham-av., w. s., 425.7 ft. n. of Van Cortlandt-st., 20x100 1,100
Harrison-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of River-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Railroad and Quincy-sts., s. e. corner, 25x100 2,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 44 ft. e. of Railroad-st., 25x100 2,000
Union-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Montague-st., 25x100 2,000
Willoughby-st., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 20x100 2,000
Waverly-av., n. s., 175.11 ft. w. of Fulbrook Place, 20x100 2,000
Wall-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Sackett-st., 20x100 600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Lot No. 5, w. s. of Jackson-st., Cox's property, 40 x100 ..... $2,100

Newtown.

Lots Nos. 135 to 138 inclusive, e. s. of Chicago-av., Thorne's property, cash bids $2,000

Jamaica.

Main-st., s. e., between Washington and Hillside-ave., 50x100 ..... $800

NEW-JERSEY.

Orange, n. s., 50 ft. w. of Prospect-st., near lot on Mountain $1,800
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Sussex-st., 25 x100 7,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 87 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100 1,000
Wickliffe-st., n. s., 92 ft. from Grove-st., 25x100 1,000
Beacon-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. of Summit-st., 25x100 1,000
Warren-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Grove-st., 25x100 1,000
Warren-st., n. s., 125 ft. from Grove-st., 25x100 1,000

Orange.

Oak-st., e. s., 70 ft. from [illegible] $1,400

East Orange.

Whitney-st., n. s., 187 ft. e. of Dodd-st., 50 ft. x [illegible] $1,500

Montclair.

Park-st., n. s., Independence, 50x120 ..... $700

Millburn.

50 ft. from a corner of Spring-st., 50 ft. on Spring-st. $1,000

Orange.

Scott from Pine Brook to Fairview, 40 acres $8,000

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands the best heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and flatest trajectory. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. S. HEWITT, Agent.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE and a four-story brown-stone house, complete in all particulars, 866 Broadway and 44 Ave.; the last out of 12 houses. J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, 11 to 12, or No. 46 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE splendid three-story brown-stone houses on the north side of 45th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av.; lower 22x50; lot 18x1; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. G. SAREO, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 45th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 22 feet 10 inches by 55, lot half the block; price $46,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. G. SAREO, 122 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 37TH-ST.; a brown-stone mansion, brown-stone; lot 25 feet 100, Possession immediately. Apply to E. S. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, particularly adapted for a school. Address E. S. R., Box No. 129 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.

TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS, OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island, and within one mile of Hunter's Point ferry, a portion of the ground, adapted for constructing a full City Lot, 100 feet of water front, bulk-head, &c.

In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the proposition of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly desirable for manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Exchange-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country seat on the north shore of Long Island, at Glen Cove, with twenty-five acres in the point of land, fine cultivation; house furnished or unfurnished; spacious and well-shaded lawn, ice-house, water closet, and steam for warming; stabling for 7 cows and 4 horses; first-class carriage-house and farm buildings, all of which are supplied with pure water; within a few minutes' walk of unsurpassed fish and bathing beach; immediate possession immediately. Apply to WRIGHT BURTEN, at Glen Cove, or at Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. E. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., comprising a dwelling, all necessary farm buildings, and 102 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 38 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 238 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats to let, furnished or unfurnished, for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, N. Y., 10 to 4 P. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON 126TH-ST. AND NEAR 12TH-av., two new Mansard-roof houses, ten rooms each; hot and cold water, range and stoves, gas; seven minutes' walk from 8th-av. cars and hourly trains on Hudson River Railroad; rent $420. A. H. MILLS, 1st-st. and 10th-av., or No. 10 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 261 HUDSON-ST., CONTAINING twelve rooms, kitchen, pantry, bath-room, closets, &c., all in good order; rent moderate. Apply on the premises of JOHN AITKEN, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

FACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 60 West 24th-st.; three lots; main building about 25x100 feet; brick stable, shed, &c.; large yard; steam-power, gas, water, hoist, &c.; lease, with stock and engine and fixtures all through. Apply to JAMES P. DECKER, No. 48 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 229 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LANE AND BUILDINGS WANTED—A Convenient to iron and coal supply, and for ship-building; must be cheap; large enough for ship-building will answer; reasonable rent, with privilege of purchase. Address, with particulars, IRON WORKS, *Herald* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. SHELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3, AT 12 M., ABSOLUTE SALE, by order of J. R. Gilmore, Esq., of 19 VERY DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, AT ORANGE, N. J., beautifully situated on Scotland-st., directly north of Orange Park, and within five minutes' walk of Montrose and Orange Valley Stations, from which sixteen trains run each way daily; 35 minutes from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. These lots are laid out on the centre of THE LOVELY VALLEY OF ORANGE VALLEY, are nicely shaded, and just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and in the most delightful residential neighborhood of Montclair. Charles Gould, John G. Vose, and many other prominent New-York business men.

Also, on the same day, 20 VILLA PLOTS, four minutes' walk from THE BRICK CHURCH STATION, twenty minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from the Newark horse cars, churches, schools and stores, and entirely surrounded by the best improved lots in the village.

There will also be offered a desirable RESIDENCE, about lot 60x180, with great abundance of fruit, shade and grounds, and a strawberry.

This is the first public sale that has taken place in Orange, and great exertions will be made by the owners and auctioneers to make it one of the most agreeable and successful sales of the season. Special train from foot of Cortlandt-st. ferry, daily, at 11 o'clock. Free passes will be given to responsible parties upon inquiry. Carriages will be in office taken of buyers or takers free. Capelle, John A. Young, with an efficient force of assistants will be on the ground to explain the character and nature of the collation will be furnished before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for respective rents for Croton water for the years 1866 and 1867, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold. The property to be sold is situated in the parishes to be sold for the unpaid taxes and Croton water rents, published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to purchasers on applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. 1y31-1w2mis&fs

JUSTICE M. FIELD, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 128 Broadway, offer for sale, by order of the Commissioners of Sinking Fund, on TUESDAY, 24 of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at their office, No. 128 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and the first island on the Jersey shore, containing 50 acres, with deep water frontage for vessels of all sizes, with 227 substantial brick buildings in good condition, and well adapted for a COMPLETE REFINERY, or well suited for any manufacturing business.

Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 28, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on 17 P. M. on the 28th of August next, the hulls of the steamers Sophia Thomas, of 184 tons; Ida, of 197 tons; Ella, of 197 tons; Ida, of 197 tons, now at Brooklyn, and ready for immediate service, in pursuance with our circular of 17th inst. Terms, cash in United States Gold Coin. Bids will be received for the hulls separately. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of $500 with the undersigned, which will be returned to the successful bidder on the completion of the sale. Other information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Terms, 10 per cent cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be ready to be delivered. The vessels can be seen at any time at Pier No. 6 North River. They will also be sold at the same place, on the same date, two steamers, and the following named United States Army, to be in the signal service:

2 new wheel-house spring wagons.
1 new wheel-house spring wagon.
20 miles [illegible] copper wire insulated with white [illegible].
4 field forges.
4 spare forge with tools, tool chests, &c., &c.
2 sets 4 mule harness, complete, with [illegible].
Terms, cash in United States money. Purchasers must pay for their property within 24 hours of time of purchase.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brt. Maj.-Gen., and Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. BROWN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY (Saturday), July 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 50 boxes Sicily Lemons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

ROBERT SCOTT HAS THIS DAY admitted from the firm of JAMES GIBSON & CO., commission merchants. The business will be carried on as heretofore. JAMES GIBSON.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, the road being the direct line of Danville and Pekin both in Illinois. The length of the road is 110 miles, the estimated cost $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete Roadway has been already done, and the rails, fastenings, &c., are on hand. These are totally free and clear of all lien, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early fall coming.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $3,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already more nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road, for which there are no liens, than the first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road connects and will be the line of the most direct and oldest emigrant wagon road in the state, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the centre of the Garden State. Its local business alone will enable it to earn a fair dividend paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through traffic must be such as to make it one of the most profitable roads in the country.

The road will be completed and the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 216 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West as the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis. It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Pekin.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link between the diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following is the table showing the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	290	$13,000
Chicago and Northwestern	1,132	11,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,011
Toledo, Wabash and Western	225	7,301
Illinois Central	705	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for its first year at $12,000 per mile, or 110 miles, $1,320,000.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated	$1,320,000
Estimated expenses as follows:	
Operating expenses, 40 per cent	$528,000
Interest on $1,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000
Provision, 2 per cent on 3,000,000 gold	60,000
Set aside for Sinking Fund	30,000—758,000
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses	$562,000

Or over 18 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a greater income than this, each year, would be the result. The geographical position of the road is sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Bonds, are selling at from 10 to 20 per cent higher, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have to the Danville, Urbana, &c. Why this road shall not sell at as high an office of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par may time desired greatly enhances their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 90 and accrued interest in currency, or 87 in gold, and we have no hesitation in recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, or over 8 per cent. in gold, and are convertible, as stated, in Five-Twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

For full information address or call on the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE BUTCHER FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS.

Cash Capital $200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869 ..... $140,000

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on this date, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward R. Fellows,	James L. Stewart,
Charles Gould,	Gerard Hallock,
Samuel Raynor,	David Armstrong,
Harrison Hall,	Seth P. Squires,
David H. McAlpin,	Jos. Gaillard,
Thos. S. Woodward,	William H. Foster,
William Simpson,	Smith Barker,
Jacob Miller,	Isaac H. Smith,
Joseph Rose,	Henry W. Belcher,
William H. Robertson,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Edgar M. Crawford,	Walter M. Franklin,
John R. Simpson,	S. R. Comstock,
Jacob Lorillard,	Jas. Y. Watson,
Jas. Donald,	Morris H. Smith,
John Rotmann,	Martin H. Smith,
John Ash,	Jonathan Fordy,
William Peet,	David Maloney.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to said election, EDWARD R. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY, Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., the following described bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 in 5 Bonds of City of Rahway, N. J., coupons dated 1st July, 1869, payable at Rahway, N. J., or Second W. Fuller, Nos. 26, 29 and 30.

$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Mos. 17th, 29th, 31, 32, with coupons.

Also in Coupons of U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 182, 183, 204, 205, 14,548, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part of the property has been stopped. HENRY F. MARSHALL, No. 31 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT. CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS.

Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

A meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking the consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, and the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the votes.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 9th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Board, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, have purchased the entire stock of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, consisting of 1,000 shares, and also, $40,000 of the bonds of the latter road. Bids will be received to be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Board, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and will be opened on the 6th of August, 1869.

SAML. F. PHELPS, Chairman Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 20 UNION-SQUARE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union-square National Bank, held this day, Mr. John Terry tendered his resignation as President, and Mr. Max Fleischer as Cashier of the Bank.

On motion, the resignations of the above named gentlemen were accepted.

On motion, Mr. Henry Beckmann was unanimously elected President.

GEO. T. HAWE, President pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Chicago Branch of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Burlington Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid by the Mt. Morris National Bank on and after Aug. 1.

R. B. SMITH, President.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—SOWLES & HACY, No. 7 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable at the office of the County Treasurer, Illinois, are considered first-class, and very desirable for investment.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. M. LEGAR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and notes of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 328 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS N. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Registered, 1881	123¾	124	5-20 Coupon, '67	123¾	123¾
Coupon, 1881	123¾	124	5-20 Coupon, '68	123¾	123¾
5-20 Regis., 1865	123¾	124	10-40 Regist'd	114¾	114¾
5-20 Coup., 1865	123¾	124	10-40 Coupon	114¾	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	123¾	124	Gold	136¾	136¾
5-20 Coupon, '66	123¾	124	U. S. Cur. Fac.	110	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	123¾	124			
5-20 Coupon, '68	123¾	124			
Jan. and July	123	123¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH $14,000,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5,000,000

The earnings of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $154,000, against $96,000 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $600,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

West Side Bank,

NO. 484 9TH-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.

The above Bank, being duly organized, will be opened for business on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

GEORGE MOORE, President.
JNO. G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. R. DOBBS, Cashier, late Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

RECEIVERS OF RAILROADS, ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, CEDAR FALLS, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 11 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1895, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ROWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 13 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 2 William-st., New-York, No. 24 State-st., Albany.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England drawn and sold. Circular credits contained. Letters of credit issued, available in Europe, and orders will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and Naples, available in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....BOURDAIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
LAFAYETTE.....BOUSSAIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 17
PEREIRE.....GOURICHON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....LEMOINE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (when practicable) TO HEBST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Attention invited to the great facilities from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers at this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, and saving sea sickness.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 61 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, due to land at and sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.....July 20 | CAMERIA.....Aug. 31
EUROPA.....Aug. 10 | IOWA.....Aug. 28
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 24 | BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the premises, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 3 | Alpes, Thursday, Aug. 18
Africa, Thursday, Aug. 8 | Persia, Wednesday, Aug. 28
Canada, Wednesday, Aug. 14 | Malta, Thursday, Aug. 29
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 15 | Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 4
Niagara, Wednesday, Aug. 21 | Asia, Thursday, Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants: First Cabin.....$135, gold. Second Cabin.....$85, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$165, gold. Second Cabin to Paris.....$100, gold.

By the Thursday steamers (not carrying steerage): First Cabin.....$85, gold. Steerage.....$35, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other parts on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[Sailing from Pier of mail steamer are appointed to sail as follows:]

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 1, 12 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and Alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$35
To London.....	110	To London.....	40
To Paris.....	145	To Paris.....	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool.....	$80	Liverpool.....	$30
Londonderry.....	80	Halifax.....	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20
Halifax.....	20	Londonderry.....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets to be procured here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA.....2,856 tons.....Aug. 4 at 5 P. M.
NEVADA.....2,167 tons.....Aug. 11 at 6½ P. M.
COLORADO.....2,856 tons.....Aug. 18 at 8 P. M.
HERMAN.....2,856 tons.....Aug. 25 at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,856 tons.....Sept. 1.
IDAHO.....2,128 tons.....Sept. 8.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
Steerage.....(Currency).....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 15 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to the
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, WEMYSS, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Sept. 1

And monthly thereafter.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$150	$100	$70

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON THE 1st AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

JULY 16—ARIZONA, Captain MAHEY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Aug. 1 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 12. All dates advertised shippers in collecting freight charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. C. H. RAY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. MERRIFIELD, SATURDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ADAMS, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to Atlanta on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western, Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, Central Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and all lines in the Charlottesville River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 14 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL (STEAMSHIP COMPANY) OF CONNECTICUT, WEDNESDAY, 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. R. M. GERRISH.....Aug. 8
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, vice Morris.Aug. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. CHARLES MORRIS.....Aug. 22

For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

[Leave U. S. Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. Geo. Pike, for Nassau, N. P., on THURSDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SPAIN AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

ORIZABA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Thursday, Aug. 1.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Pike, Friday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 49 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE

of Steamships will sail from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

HENRY CLAY.....Saturday, July 27
GEO. CROMWELL.....Saturday, Aug. 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at regular rates. For freight, first and second cabin, or steerage, apply to

T. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

THROUGH LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. Crowell, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (HAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 10 Wall-st.

The STAGHOUND will sail Aug. 11.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports obtainable to travelers, issued by J. S. MONNE, Passport Agent, 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 20th of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. L. THELLUSSON, Aug. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Winn, Sept. 20.
MERIMACK, Capt. C. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 20.

These vessels are fitted up well on deck, and will sail at 3 P. M. from Pier, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, for Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, touching and returning. For passage and freight or passage apply to

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 27, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Bills of lading for return freight issued at one and a half per cent to Mobile, through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior of lower Alabama on any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. H. PATTERSON, Agent,
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STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—No. NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODSWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE, Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5.30 A. M. AR. RIVING at 9.30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 4 P. M., making direct connection with the Fall River and all points beyond nightly, on board each way.

To insure accommodation tickets should be procured at the principal offices.

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted)

FROM PIER—No. NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 5 O'CLK. P. M.—

FOR BOSTON DIRECT, VIA NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 20 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 3 up to 3 P. M. each evening.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
MARSHALL OTIS, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and magnificent steamers

MONTICELLO and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. H. TOTTEN. Capt. GEO. R. BULL.

Leave Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 6 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season of the Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, for the accommodation of the late train of the G. T. and G. W. Railways, for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or HEADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW STEAMER DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) and o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with Railroad Lines West and North. Baggage will be at the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the Pier, and Baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, Christopher-st. at 7:45, 24th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Cozzens', Fishkill Landing, Milton, Marlboro, Hewlettsburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets to Newburg and back 75 cents.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

Will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Rector-st., daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clk. A. M. and 1 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Fare, 75 cts. Passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:30 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, 50; excursion tickets, $1; two months, $5; six months, $8; one year, $15. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra trip from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., leaving at Pier No. 28 about 9 P. M. Excursion tickets, good for one week, $1. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express business and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. DAULT, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMBOAT

[illegible] regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. North River, at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain R. T. WILCOX, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 10th-st., Williamsburg, at 1 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 11:05, 2:05; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 6, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND SHORT BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., July 27.....	9:30 A. M.	Sat., July 27.....	3 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 5.....	7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 5.....	3 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 12.....	7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 12.....	3 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 19.....	11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 19.....	3 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 26.....	7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 26.....	3 P. M.
Wed., Aug. 4.....	12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4.....	4:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT TO FOX ISLAND AND ROCK-AWAY.—THE CONFIDENCE, the fast and favorite steamboat of the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 22d-st. at 6:10 o'clock, and touching at intermediate points, for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—ARRANGE OF JULY 1.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 4, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8 and 9th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, Troy, Albany. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO COLD SPRING AND NEWBURG.—Leaving at 7 o'clock each way. The favorite steamboat ALPS, Capt. HOLLOW, foot of Warren-st., on Hudson River, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, Capt. A. L. Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 10th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at New-burg. Fare 50 cts. each way.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning at 7 o'clock, landing at 24th-st., Hoboken, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack by 8½; Piermont, Irvington, Grassy Point and Verplanck's, Tarrytown connected on Sundays.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMER THOMAS POWELL will leave CHRISTOPHER-STREET, North River, daily at 3 P. M., and HAVERSTRAW at 4 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Highland Narrows, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House. Fare, all points West of Cornwall, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND BANBURY.—The Railroad line (no ferry) and unrivaled form the shortest and most direct route. STEAMER WILLIAM H. ELLIS, Capt. WHITMORE, leaves Pier No. 2 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 3½, and at 3:30 P. M. o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 8:30 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad train from Danbury, connecting with the Connecticut Western R. R.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—On and after SUNDAY, June 23, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Newburgh, leaving Pier No. 1 North River, foot Liberty-st., at 7 A. M., leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER P. S. MARTIN, FOR GLEN COVE, Oyster Bay and Sag Harbor, leaves daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 34 East River, foot below Walnut-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to Glen Cove, 50 cts., to all other landings 75. Barney's Express, Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING AT HICKS'S, Glen Cove, and Roslyn (Clayton's place), on North shore of Long Island, daily, afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER HARRY POWELL WILL commence her regular trips on SATURDAY, June 1, for Greenport, West Neck, Cutchogue, New-London, New-Suffolk, Mattituck, Southampton and Southold, leaving foot Dorchester-st. RIVER AFTERNOON at 3½.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Glenwood, Glen Head, Glen Cove, Glen Island, Sea Cliff and Glen Street. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York, Pier No. 34 East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 4, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS East.—Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare 75. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon and 4:30 P. M., above 34th-st., East River, at 4:30 P. M.

D. S. & E. R. BRIDGE STEAMBOAT LINE.—Fare 25 cts. Leave Grand-st. ferry, Brooklyn, every half hour, commencing at 6 A. M., and every half hour thereafter, and at 6 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. Old Pier 2. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS M. MORTAIGNE'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 11 EAST 16TH-ST.

[illegible] SEPTEMBER 23, 1861. [illegible] Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' preparatory course for ladies and gentlemen. The next collegiate year begins Aug. 29. Tuition in the collegiate course, $40 a year. Respond Sept. 4. Address Rev. ALONZO BLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 8 WEST 18TH-ST.

will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 297 Madison-av., southeast corner of 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Ladies intending to board will please to make early application. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 6th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 1 and 3 East 45th-st., N. Y.,

will reopen Oct. 3, to receive full intermediate and for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins the FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. For circulars or other information, address Rev. HENRY ADAMS, or Rev. EDWARD HALDEMAN, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

No. 5 East 35th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 38th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS LIEBER, LL.D., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
JOHN PRINE, Civil Engineering.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical Chemistry; 5. Civil Engineering. Students who have not prepared for the regular courses, Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next academic year commences on Thursday, Sept. 19. Entrance examination, Wednesday, Sept. 18. Fees for admission, Sept. 20. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. BARNARD, Dean, Office in Library, 49th-st. N. Y.

BISHOP THORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will open Sept. 19. Open the 19th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and as far as possible by conversation. Address Rev. J. H. THORPE, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Refer to Mrs. CHARL. Rhinebeck, N. Y. Refer to Mrs. CHARL. Rhinebeck, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; beautiful and healthy; [illegible] extensive grounds; [illegible] Catalogues sent on application. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

A FRENCH LADY, OF EXPERIENCE and ability, who has been teaching the [illegible] years in a young ladies' institute, good references, desires to make a new engagement for the coming year in a young ladies' institute; good references given. Address PROFESSEUR, care Sentinel, Hamilton, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I., will open Sept. 19. Rare features of Environ and home schools, special attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnasium. Prospectus at Delmonico's, 5th, 11th Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Boston.

MISSES BEEKMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Philadelphia on the 19th of September. For circulars apply to the principals, Rev. No. 1, 1861.

DEVLIN'S LADIES' SEMINARY, CAMDEN, N. J.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior instruction in all branches in solid branches and the arts. Fall term, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 19. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Pres.

MRS. PARKS AND MISS BENNEDICTS Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 120 Madison-av., corner 30th-st., opens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fifteenth year Sept. 19. Facilities and education unsurpassed. Rev. C. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; regular rooms at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. HOWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Commercial School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, at Cedar-st. Circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 128 Nassau-st.

MR. RUFUS F. BURL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 22 13th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies. Superior chemistry. Good for circulars.

PROFESSOR DELOULME TEACHES French, Italian, German, Spanish, and singing. Also schools, private families. No. 17 Bond-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bethlehem, Conn., Four Corners, opens Sept. 19. Circulars of Principal, Miss HELEN NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Pupils, daughter of Professor R. G. HIRSALL, No. 145 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY, NEW-UTRECHT, L. I. Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 12. Miss ANNE VERS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN UNIVERSITY, with two years' experience in Germany as teacher of a modern and classical language, and drawing, wishes a situation in a first class school, or which he would prove a valuable acquisition on account of his thorough acquaintance with German, French, Latin, Greek. OMEGA, Box 28 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT [illegible] years, [illegible] experience, a situation as teacher of primary and grammar schools. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 1, Bridgeport, Conn.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large steamboat [illegible] GLEN HOLLOW, and barges WALTER RAINES, M. L. MYERS, WM. J. HARNETT and MERCHANT, will [illegible] at all hours, [illegible] Glen, Myers Grove and Alpine, [illegible] Pier No. 1 East River, foot of Market-st.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter for excursions, select parties and sunday schools, on the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 32 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 48 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat STALLCUP is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 8 East River.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, TENTH CHURCH, (conveniently for strangers, 10th-st., opposite Academy of Music)—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 3 A.M. Rev. WALTER DELAMATER, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUTENHOE will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK FOUNDERY SOCIETY.—Cathedral and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at Willow-st. Church, at 7½ P. M. Rev. R. D. MURRY, Preaching also at the Madison-corner, Washington and Spring sts., and 46 Avenue B, Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and Washington-sq., will give SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ precisely, Prayer meeting; and EVENING, Rev. Leman Hall, Preaching also at the Madison-corner, Washington and Spring sts., and 46 Avenue B, Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST. near Avenue C.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting on SUNDAY, 9 A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. N. SANDERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and Sunday School prayer meeting at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Come.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, GREENWICH, Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. S. SALMON, pastor. Will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Love Feast on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, 57TH-st. of the Old Brewery, No. 5 Park-st., the original Mission of the Church; Rev. J. J. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short address by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT (Protestant Episcopal) corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., will unite for divine service with the Church of the Epiphany during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR. Madison-av. and 44th-st.—Joint services of the congregations worshipping in this church and in Hopkins Hall, corner 11th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES S. BONAR.

EGYPT AHEAD! THE REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE MADE MANIFESTLY DIVINE. Price 20 cents. For sale by author and publisher, Dr. EATON, No. 14 second-st., No. 60 Broadway; FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and other booksellers.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., New-York City. Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Pastor, will preach SABBATH, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Collection for Mission Sunday School at 3 P. M. All are made welcome. Seats free. Conference meeting, 7 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 3.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by L. F. Moore, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, "Spirit Revealed by the Spirit to Those that Love God." All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 37TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY, 1st prox., by ALANSON WILCOX, Pastor of Christian Church, Newburgh, Mass. Subject, Hereditary Sin Never Exists. Subject, Regeneration. Preaching Jesus. Services begins at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (Presbyterian,) corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st. Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Leman H. Atwater, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Stimson, in the church each SABBATH, during the absence of Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Houston and Delancey sts.—Rev. Geo. LANDON TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES IN COMMEMORATION of the emancipation of British West Indies will be held at Shiloh Church, corner West 16th-st. and Seventh-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, at 7½ o'clock. A special sermon will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. WM. T. BUTLER.

HEAR YE, HEAR YE!—THE SPECIAL Heralds of the coming King of Glory will speak in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Sixth text, Subject

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana July 24, and landed at Nassau, reached this port yesterday. The Purser of the Eagle is once more entitled to our thanks for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers.

Review of the Situation—Courtesy of Mr. Rodas—War News—Cinco Villas—Tribute—Remedies—Miraculous March—Military Arithmetic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 24, 1869.

The situation of affairs here is fast assuming its most important phase, and a crisis is rapidly approaching which will decide the future fate of the island. The Press of this city are variously impressed with regard to the state of affairs, and each particular organ contains lengthy articles admitting the serious future which the struggle has assumed, tendering advice to the Government and flattering the patriotism of the volunteers in order to induce the latter renewed body to offer their services for the purpose of garrisoning the various strategical points in Cinco Villas, Puerto Principe, and the Eastern Department generally. As yet, however, no enthusiastic outpouring of devotion or voluntary offer of services has been made by the distinguished objects of all these flattering attentions, and all that the latter have done in the matter is to assemble in a mass on the part of the volunteers (but in a case of sudden emergency they will place themselves at the disposition of the Government—not to be sent to the field of battle, mind you, but simply to garrison the various towns and villages distributed throughout the Cinco Villas, Puerto Principe and the East, it appears, are to be left to their fate, as the patriotism of the volunteers does not extend further east than the western limits of Puerto Principe. This qualified offer of services on the part of Havana's heroes is doubtless indicated by the feeling generally prevalent that the rebels intend making a move westward, having for its object the destruction of the wealthy sugar districts not yet affected by the revolution, and, as a natural consequence, the severing of the purse-strings of the Government; and the hand of QUESADA, VARRERIAS, HERRERA & Co., Colonels of various volunteer battalions, and largely interested in the prosperity of the districts referred to, is felt in the remarkable proposition. The close proximity of the insurgents to the wealthiest sugar section of the island, Colon, has alarmed the bevy of old slave-traders who form the opinions and dictate the creed of their less-enlightened followers, and the conclusion arrived at is that by all possible means an effective barrier should be established between the present limits of the insurrection and the districts of Colon, Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos. The retention of this line extending across the island would, they believe, oppose a strong wall to the westward march of the cohorts of CESPEDES and QUESADA, and would leave the veteran troops already in the field free to prosecute the war with more vigor and a better prospect of success than has yet been attained by the Spaniards. Thus, it will be seen, that after all the braggadocio manifested by the Press and the partisans of the volunteers, these latter gentlemen display no great alacrity in rushing to cross swords with the adherents of the revolution, but rather seem to be imbued with that extreme spirit of caution which, however laudable in the other transactions of life, is hardly considered a virtue when exercised in the face of an enemy. Whether General DE RODAS will avail himself of an offer hampered with such insidious qualifications and bomb-proof provisos, I am unable to state, but am inclined to think that one will be made of it only in a case of extreme and pressing emergency. An acceptation of it in any case would be an open acknowledgement on his part that the volunteers are the real masters of the island, and, painful as the fact may be to him, he is bound to conciliate their extreme views and soften down the bitter prejudices entertained by them for everything and everybody of Cuban origin; thus the work to be accomplished by the Captain-General is twofold, and the task quite herculean. He has not only to contend against the insurgents in arms for the overthrow of the Government, but also to combat the unconscious sedition of the hard-hearted volunteers. The spirit of conciliation adopted by him, and which he seems firmly determined to carry out with regard to all classes, promises to have more success than that pursued by either of his predecessors, DULCE or LERSUNDI, and is the only one which can by any means succeed, and even this supposition of success is now becoming rather doubtful. The presence, however, of 10,000 men, dangerous from their extreme bigotry and doubly so from the fact of their being well armed, cannot—and would not if it could—fail to exercise considerable pressure on any Governor which Spain may send out, even such a determined character as DE RODAS; and it is only by the pursuance of a Machiavelian policy that any Captain-General can rule the half of the island which yet professes loyalty to the Spanish Government.

COURTESY OF DE RODAS.

The Captain-General has doubtless become satisfied that the United States Government will preserve its "self-respect"—as the Spanish journals say—and adhere strictly to the highest requirements of international honor, by preventing the sailing of hostile adventurous expeditions, organized by bogus "Juntas," from its shores, though why he ever entertained doubts on the subject I am at a loss to know. The Spaniards however, generally seem to forget the lessons of history occasionally, or they would have remembered that the policy of the Government at Washington has always been that of nonintervention, strict neutrality, and the highest regard to the requirements of international honor, as has been proved in several instances, among which may be cited that of KOSSUTH and the Hungarians, FILLMORE's proclamation of outlawry with regard to the Cuban-American filibusters of other times, JOHNSON's prevention of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, and, more recently, the arrest of the *Catharine Whiting* expedition by orders of Secretary FISH. The satisfaction enjoyed by DE RODAS at this late *fuss pas* on the part of the "*Junta Cubana*" has been made apparent by the following order, which has been promulgated by him:

In view of the determinations adopted by the United States Government, and in order to relieve legitimate commerce of all unnecessary molestations, in the exercise of the faculties conferred upon me by the Supreme Government of this, I determined to modify my decree of the 7th inst., which is hereby reduced to the first five and essential articles.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

HAVANA, July 12, 1869.

This relates to the boarding of vessels, and is intended to modify somewhat the mode of procedure before decided on by the Captain-General with regard to the search and detention of American vessels having a suspicious appearance, and is probably intended as a courteous acknowledgment on the part of General RODAS of the recent steps taken by the State Department at Washington with regard to filibustering expeditions.

WAR NEWS—CINCO VILLAS—SANCTI SPIRITUS.

The actual state of affairs in this district—Sancti Spiritus—is little flattering to the Spaniards, and with the exception of a few strategical positions—of little real advantage to them, when we consider for a moment the system of warfare pursued by the insurgents—the whole district is in the possession of the rebels. The city of Sancti Spiritus is reduced to pretty near the same straits as Puerto Principe, and the preservation of its inhabitants is almost wholly dependent on the maintenance, intact, of its railroad communication with Tunas, on the coast. Every precaution has been taken by the Spaniards to preserve this line, and all the undergrowth for a considerable distance on each side of the road has been cleared to deprive the rebels of all opportunity even to say attack which they may meditate on the line, and detachments of troops have been stationed at the different bridges and culverts on the road to defend them from the destruction which threatens it. In the rural districts the suffering is extreme, and the condition of the inhabitants is pitiable; indeed, some cases of actual starvation have been reported. As instances occurred while recently in the province of Puerto Principe which proves the favorable state of affairs throughout the districts in which the standard of insurrection has been raised. A party of Spanish troops, in pursuit of a band of insurgents in the mountains arrived at a number of very poor habitations, forming as it were, a sort of rustic village; on entering, the Spaniards were accosted by a lady who had just left one of the dwellings and requested not to proceed further, as her female companions were entirely nude. The officer in command replied that his duty compelled him to institute a vigorous search for all rebels who might be concealed in the house, but recognized that time would be given the ladies to gather themselves, as best they might, for the usual requirements of modesty. . . . . The search took place, and a sentinel was placed at the door while the party proceeded to search the other residences. While this was in progress, the soldier on guard took from his haversack a biscuit and commenced eating, when suddenly it was snatched from his hand and rapidly devoured by one of these unfortunate ladies, who could no longer resist the torture of hunger, the soldier from feelings of delicacy turning his back while during the incident. The officer in command being informed of the occurrence, left the furnishing women a supply of provisions for several days. This story, for which the Diario de la Marina is responsible, speaks eloquently with regard to the condition of the country harrassed over by the battle of each faction.

A Spanish official account states that a detachment of Spanish troops, consisting of 89 infantry and a section of cavalry, attacked a foraging party of insurgents at the sugar plantation "La Gloria de Machacada," killing 15, capturing 100 head of cattle and 119 horses. The insurgents had previously set fire to the estate and taken off the negroes to recruit the army of CESPEDES. The rebel camp of Rincon de los Maranones was also taken possession of with arms, munitions and military stores, and the intrenchments were destroyed. An ambuscade of Spaniards was formed for the reception of another party of "patriots" who had just applied the torch to the estate of JUAN GABRIEL MARQUES. One of the Cubans was killed, two horses, several stand of arms and a pack saddle containing combustible matter, suitable for the work of incendiarism, were captured; all of the above exploits having been performed without the loss of a single man on the part of the Spaniards—at least so says their official dispatches.

SANTA CLARA.

The planters and large property owners of this district have determined to support a battalion of Guardias Civiles, and also to maintain at their own private expense a company of twenty or thirty volunteers on each of their respective estates. These forces will, it is thought, be sufficient to preserve the plantations not yet succeeded to the revolutionary torch so vigorously applied by the marauding "patriots" of Santa Clara, but where the recruits are to come from is, I can assure you, quite an important question, and one that few of the sagacious supporters of the above resolution can satisfactorily answer. Money, however, accomplishes wonders, and the *Alba* advises the loyal citizens to expend one half of their wealth in works of defence in order to save the other half.

Spanish official accounts confirm the defeat of the rebels at Sequita Loma Alta, Caoba and Ocana, with a loss of 28 killed, and 38 horses, and 17 stand of arms captured. In other various encounters the Spaniards claim to have been victorious, and to have caused the rebels a loss of 20 killed, 87 horses, several stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition. The loss of the Spaniards is not stated, and as they are always very glib in informing us when they suffer no loss at all, and their preserving angel so miraculously watches over them, it is reasonable to suppose that their loss was as great, if not greater, than that of the rebels.

REMEDIES.

Two of these skirmishes for which Cuba is becoming famous occurred in this district recently, one of them resulting disastrously for the insurgents, inasmuch as they suffered the loss of a newly fledged General, (THERA,) who was recently commissioned by General CESPEDES to effect a concentration of the various detached bands in the district. His first—which, unluckily for him, proved his last—efforts were unsuccessful, as he was killed in the first encounter by a Spanish officer. His death was owing to his own bravery in remaining on the field and to the cowardice of his followers in running away from him. The Spaniards claim to have captured important documents on his person, among which were TRIETA's commission and the instructions from CESPEDES. The latter are said to implicate many prominent and hitherto unsuspected citizens of the district. The other "affair" took place on the two estates, Santa Rosa and Dolores, the property of the AZARES family, one of whose members is serving in the Spanish forces. The rebels fired the last-named estate and retreated, after plundering it of all desirable movable property, before the arrival of the Spaniards under MORENO, the Military Governor of the district. Remedios, from the broken character of the country and its thickly-wooded hills, offers splendid facilities for carrying on the guerrilla system of warfare, which the rebels have adopted. These facilities will tend to prolong the struggle indefinitely; indeed, as much can be said of the whole revolutionary district from Colon to Point Maisi.

TRINIDAD.

The rebel forces in this jurisdiction are variously estimated at from 700 to 1,000 men; and although flattering pictures are drawn of the situation by Spanish crayons, the uneasiness manifested by those very same individuals in their repeated calls for more troops reveals the fact that the revolution, insurrection, or whatever you choose to call it, lacks considerable of being over. The usual pastime of the "patriots," which consists in pillaging and incendiarism, is being carried on by them with zealous fervor, and the burning estates and dwellings of loyal and disloyal inhabitants light up the path of the revolution on its way westward. The usual amount of "scirmmages"—for they are unworthy the name of *skirmishes*—take place between the contending factions; and while the Spaniards are lassoringing the horses and burning up the plantain-groves, the "patriots" are applying the torch to everything habitable on their route of march.

A MIRACULOUS MARCH!

Just as a very practical and skeptical generation had got to reckon miracles as among the things of the past, up starts the Cuban war(!) to revive the waning belief in such extraordinary occurrences. You will doubtless remember the account of Colonel CANIZAL'S march with a convoy from Cuba to VALMASEDA's headquarters, through the Sierras de Bayamo, and of the various actions which took place between the Spanish and Cuban forces. Well, Señor CANIZAL'S official report of the operations has just been published, containing, as usual, the ordinary amount of brilliant bayonet charges and recitals of the various disasters caused the rebels. As that can all be very well understood with the aid of a very Quixotic imagination, I will pass over the more poetical portions of this model report, confining myself to the more prosaic details and salient points contained in it, and which may be summed up in the following short paragraph of *results*:

After several desperate encounters, Colonel CANIZAL claims to have arrived at Comecara, where he found General JORDAN in strong position with a force of 700 insurgents, his own force amounting to only 180. The disparity of force so apparent was never thought of for a moment by the gallant Colonel, and ordering a few of those magnificent bayonet charges, in which the most heroic valor was displayed by the Spaniards, the rebel forces were routed with a total loss of sixty killed, while the Spaniards only suffered a loss of three wounded and two contused, four horses killed and seven wounded.

The fearful odds against which the Spaniards contended is something wonderful; their miraculous escape with so little loss is even more so; but wonderful and extraordinary as it undoubtedly is, the exploit is thrown completely into the shade by the action of Lieutenant O. M. DATIL, Regiment of the Crown, of whom the *Diario* says: "The first expedition of General JORDAN, chief of the Filibusters, who landed in the Bay of Nipe, has not been very brilliant from the fact that Lieutenant D. N. OPAL caused the greater part of the party, consisting of some 300 men, to be massacred, leaving fifteen of their number dead on the field." The numerical superiority of the rebels in the first instance was a little more than four to one, while in the second it was as twelve to one. In taking the lowest figure in the books of our arithmeticians, I will show what advantage it is to be supposed to the accounts of the different actions which take place in the Eastern Department, as chronicled by the Spanish Press. They claim to have 20,000 volunteers at their disposal, which some give them credit for, to which add 25,000 regular troops, making in all 75,000, which, multiplied by four, the first figure, would give, 300,000 as the number of rebels opposing them, with the certain prospects of success on the part of the Spaniards, provided they all do even as well as CANIZAL'S famous 180. In the second instance, taking twelve as a multiplier, as that figure represents the disparity in the case of OPAL, the rebels, in order to compete at all with the forces which the Spaniards have in the field, would require 120,000 men. Now as it is a well-known fact that the rebels do not possess an organized force of more than 15,000 men, why does not the extraordinary valor boasted of so loudly by the Press and the partisans of the Government accomplish at once the long-threatened annihilation? Why is it that a simultaneous cry comes from Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus and the districts of Remedios, for more troops? Why is it that the devastation of the country is being pursued with the wonted vigor and impunity which characterizes the insurrectionary proceedings of the insurgents? The answer to these pertinent questions is, that notwithstanding the tremendous bravery of the Spanish troops, and the vast expenditure of money which have been made by the Government, the Spaniards cannot, without the aid of more money and more men from Spain, hope to put down the insurrection. And the effect intended to be produced by such magnificent reports of imaginary victories is to instill confidence in the skeptical and imbue with patriotism the lukewarm adherents of the Spanish cause. Gloomy as is this conclusion for the Spaniards, it is nevertheless incontrovertible, and a pursuance by them in their old-time policy, now rendered obsolete by the progress of the century, will inevitably lose to them the Island of Cuba, and mayhap the neighboring one of Porto Rico. The difficulty involved in the political question, as presented in Cuba at present, contains in itself the germ of happy solutions if the powers that be possess the wisdom, liberality and true patriotism to adopt the policy indorsed by the age and the spirit of progress which happily pervades it, and profit by the rich stores of wisdom contained in the experiences of past Spanish colonial history, by avoiding the rocks and shoals created by the absolutism of the reign of the seventh FERDINAND and succeeding reigns, and on which Spanish power and grandeur was well nigh wrecked forever on the continent discovered and partly civilized under its auspices.

ATTEMPTED DISEMBARKATION.

Wednesday last news was received here that a large propeller, having on board various men and supposed to carry a large cargo of arms and war material, appeared off the port of Bahia Honda, which she attempted to enter. As she displayed no colors, she was challenged from the fort by the firing of a blank shot across her bows, to which salute she made no response. Solid shot was then fired, but the vessel still refusing to display her colors, a general discharge of artillery was directed against her, upon which she immediately went about and put to sea, taking an apparently western course. No damage was done her by the fire from the fort. It is supposed that the vessel carried a large number of filibusters, and that the intention was to disembark them at some point on the Vuelta Abajo coast in order to inaugurate a revolution there. The *Charrucca* and various Spanish gunboats arrived there shortly afterward, but the bird had flown, and, to add to the chagrin of the Spaniards, one of their steamers went ashore and all her armament had to be removed in order to extricate her from her perilous position. The matter has been kept very quiet here, as none of the newspapers have made any mention of the occurrence.

QUASIMODO.

WORK AND WAGES.

Encounters Between the Striking Tailors and their Employers.

The delegations of the tailors engaged in the strike for higher wages who were detailed to do "post duty" at the different establishments which have been declared on "strike," had a lively time yesterday. The proprietors of these "shops," in some cases, had placed watchmen in front of their places to counteract the "watch" of the workmen, whose duty it was to warn parties from "taking out work" in these establishments. Messrs. FRUHLING, ENGELS and GRASS, who were on "post duty" at JAMES WILDE'S establishment, in Broadway, corner of Pearl-street, were stoned by parties connected with the shop, and the "watch" had to apply to the Police for protection. BANNERMAN and KNOX, who were deputed to guard MEYER & Co.'s establishment in Church-street, were attacked by some of the proprietors, who used clubs. At HIRSCHKIND & ADLER'S establishment, in White-street, the guard (GRUMS & BERNTZEN) were driven off by the Police. At HAMMERLOUGH & BROS., No. 406 Broadway, Messrs. MERKLE and TUTTS, who were on "post," were threatened with arrest. At ELFELD & LEVY'S establishment in Church-street, the men on "post" were roughly handled by some persons in the employ of the firm. At DEVLIN & Co.'s establishment, corner of Grand and Broadway, Mr. TEMOUE, who was placed on watch there for the strikers, was repeatedly arrested, but on each occasion was released.

A meeting was held in Avenue A yesterday, when the reports in reference to the result of the strike were received, and the arrangements for post duty were made.

The so-called manufacturing tailors, formerly Union No. 16, held a meeting in Seventh-street last night to talk over matters and deliberate with the strikers. These men furnish the work as the shop tailors now on strike, but employ as many "hands" as they may require to "do up" the work, which they "take out."

The Plate Printer's Strike.

An adjourned meeting of the plate printers on a strike was held at their rooms, No. 68 East Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of assisting those who are in needy circumstances.

President BLOOM occupied the chair and reported the progress which had been made during the week. Thus far the prospects of the officers of the National Bank Note Company acceding to their demands are very slight, but the men seem confident and are determined to hold out until the last dollar in the treasury is exhausted, and in this determination they are upheld by the Union at Washington and other cities. The men employed in this particular branch in this City are paid twenty per cent. less for their work than those employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, and latterly, to make matters worse, the managers of the bank note printing establishments of New-York have turned finished mechanics out of their positions for expressing their opinions in regard to the employment of men unacquainted with the business, termed by them "Johnsonians," who receive the same wages. "But fifty men are at present engaged in the strike; but unless they receive their demands the members of the different unions, numbering between 300 and 700, will join them. A committee will again confer with the Bank Note officials during the coming week, and, should they still hold out, all the members will cease work.

Strike of Piano-Forte Makers.

The "bellmen"—the men who make the sounding-boards of piano-fortes—employed in STEINWAY'S piano-forte manufactory, when "struck" last week, are still on strike, on account of the reduction of ten per cent. from their wages, and action was taken yesterday by the Piano Makers' Union to aid them in their struggle. There are about forty men on "strike," and a special tax will be levied by the members of the Union to support them until this thing has been settled.

The Drowning Casualty at Newark—Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held at the Court-house, in Newark, yesterday, by Coroner CRANE, to investigate the circumstances connected with the case of the drowning of Mr. MAGEE and Mrs. SOUTHARD while they were landing from the steamer Jenny Baker on Wednesday evening. The principal witness in the case was Rev. Father DALTON, of St. Joseph's Church, who testified that two brave gentlemen destitute of rolling were hand, and that the greater part of the passengers had landed before the accident occurred. They were nearly an hour in getting ashore, and toward the last, when there were only about one hundred yet to land, the gangway caught MAGEE, who was slightly under the influence of liquor, was crowded off at the side, and as he was falling he caught Mrs. SOUTHARD, dragging her down with him.

CHARLES GRAHAM testified that the gangplank from which Magee and Mrs. SOUTHARD fell was three feet and four inches in width, and had no rail to prevent persons from falling off.

CATHERINE BROWN, PATRICK HENRY, MATTHEW FUGERT, and several other witnesses were sworn, who gave testimony corresponding with the above, and proving that the owners and employees of the steamer were guilty of great negligence in failing to provide a more safe and adequate means for the landing of passengers.

The jury returned a verdict, at a late hour last evening, censuring the officers and employes of the vessel.

THE OCEAN BANK BURGLARY.

Action in Consequence of the Suicide at Crewe.

The announcement by the Cable that a man had committed suicide at Crewe, England, by throwing himself under a locomotive, and that some of the securities stolen from the Ocean Bank at the time of the great burglary had been found upon the person of the deceased, created considerable sensation in Police circles in this City. Official detectives and private inquiry agencies sniffed eagerly at the circumstance, but failed to derive any material consolation from the operation, and acknowledged themselves "dead beat" in their endeavors to establish any satisfactory diagnosis of the case. They could very readily explain why a person having Ocean Bank property in his possession should be in Crewe, but why that person should commit suicide was less easy of solution. Finally deciding that the whole affair had been especially ordered as a rebuttal of the adage that "dead men tell no tales," they dismissed the subject as incomprehensible to any further extent.

Others, however, saw an opportunity for some action, and, in consequence of a consultation between Inspector DILKS and Mr. MARTIN, Freelands of the bank, a telegram was sent in the name of Superintendent KENNEDY, at present absent from the City, to Colonel GARNO, Head Constable of Liverpool, requesting that a photograph of the suicide be taken, and, together with the papers found in his possession, be forwarded to this City. It is believed that these documents, but more especially the photograph, may aid materially in clearing up the mystery that still serves to hide the burglars from the detective eye. The fact that the person having the bonds committed suicide is considered of peculiar significance, and may start the officers of the law upon an entirely new tack.

The Perils of the Surf—Three Persons Drowned at Southampton, L. I.

A terrible accident occurred at Southampton, Suffolk County, L. I., Thursday. It appears that at about 5 o'clock Mr. CHARLES MEYER, of No. 110 East Tenth-street, New-York, who has been spending the Summer at Southampton, went into the surf, accompanied by his wife and a young lady who acted in the capacity of governess. While in the water Mrs. MEYER ventured too far out, and on feeling the tide dragging her under, she called for assistance, and the young lady being quite near, immediately went to her aid, but finding she was unable to render any assistance, and fearing she was herself in danger, called out to Mr. MEYER, who was at this time making frantic efforts to save his wife. All his efforts proved unavailing, however, for do what he would the whole party still continued to drift out to sea, and at last being no longer able to withstand the force of the water, each one after another, and without a struggle, disappeared. The dead bodies were picked up on the shore yesterday morning by a party who went down to bathe. Mr. MEYER and his family were stopping at Mrs. FOSS's private boarding-house. Several children survive to mourn the untimely loss of the deceased parents.

The Case of Reddy the Blacksmith—A Requisition Obtained for His Return.

It was announced some days since that the notorious WILLIAM VARLEY, better known in the Police annals of New-York by his sobriquet of "Reddy the Blacksmith," who is under indictment in the Court of General Sessions for a robbery in the first degree, had been discovered in California. Information was received to that effect from PATRICK CROWLEY, Chief of Police of San Francisco, and yesterday Inspector DILKS received another telegram from that officer, stating that Reddy was arrested in that city, and inquiring if he was wanted in this City, and if so for what offence. Inspector DILKS answered that he was wanted, and stated the crime. Determined to lose no time in securing the return of the fugitive, he arranged with District-Attorney GARVIN for the expense of bringing Reddy back, and a requisition having been obtained from Governor HOFFMAN, last evening Detectives WOOLRIDGE and DUFFY, of Captain JOURDAN's force, started for California to take the celebrated offender in charge and bring him to this City.

Extensive Fire in Stanton-street.

About 11 o'clock last evening an explosion of a gasoline lamp on the first floor of the four-story building No. 82 Stanton-street, occupied by Mrs. RACHEL LEHMAN as a lager-beer saloon and boarding-house, caused a fire that was not extinguished until it had swept through the rear of the entire building, and through a rear extension, doing a damage of $10,000 to the building and contents. A babe of Mrs. LEHMAN, which was asleep on the second floor at the time of the explosion, was cut off by the rapidity with which the flames spread, and was only rescued by the intrepidity of THEODORE GUNKEL. The building is owned by a Mr. MILLER, who is insane, and an inmate of the asylum on Blackwell's Island. The house are understood to be fully covered by insurance.

Fatal Kerosene Accident.

Last evening about 6 o'clock, an explosion of kerosene oil occurred at No. 264 West Houston-street, and Mrs. C. AUTTERHEIRD was so badly burned that she died about 8:30 o'clock. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

According to the Board of Health, the present week has been the healthiest known in July during the past nine years. The streets on the East and West sides of the City, which a few weeks ago were very filthy, poisoning the atmosphere and endangering the health of thousands of persons, have been thoroughly cleaned, and the gutters disinfected. There are three or four cases of cholera and small-pox in the City, but these are completely under control. If citizens will use proper care, the season will pass upon record as the healthiest and most free from mortality from zymotic diseases since the organization of the Board of Health.

JOHN SHAY, aged 23 years, dwelling at No. 25 Baxter-street, died suddenly last evening while on a visit to a friend at No. 79 Mulberry-street. The remains were taken in charge, and the Coroner having been notified, an inquest will be held this morning.

Brooklyn.

Work has been commenced on the foundation of the new building of the Long Island Savings Bank, at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Boerum-street. The building will be four stories high, with a front on Fulton-avenue of fifty-one feet seven inches, and on Boerum-street of eighty-three feet. The material used in the structure will be Dorchester stone.

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon by Mr. ROBERT D. BENEDICT, counsel for Mr. JOHN L. SPADER, to open the case relating to the injunction preventing any interference with the Brooklyn Improvement Company in their extension on Third-avenue. The Corporation Counsel having been notified to be present, claimed that he was the only person competent to represent the city's interests in the case, and said that he did not unite with Mr. BENEDICT in his application. Judge TAPPEN thereupon dismissed the subject till Monday, the day set apart for the argument on the injunction.

Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Eastern District Court yesterday, condemned and ordered to be sold 77 boxes of cigars, seized at the store of J. & L. LEVY, No. 104 Columbia-street, on the 19th inst.; 664 pounds of tobacco, seized at the store of S. GOODWIN, No. 177 Grand-street, E. D.; 2,600 pounds of tobacco, and 2,000 pounds of raw tobacco, a stream cutter and boiler, seized at No. 141 Jay-street, on the 16th inst.

EDWARD HASTINGS, a man thirty years of age, in the employ of WILLIAM L. WOOD, soap manufacturer, at the corner of Graham-avenue and Moore-street, E. D., has been missing since Thursday afternoon, when he left for the bank, having in his possession United States notes and checks to the amount of $1,400 for deposit. It appears that HASTINGS has had very expensive habits, and fears are entertained that he has been led into mischief.

PETER A. TILNOU, a saloon-keeper on Coney Island, has been placed under bonds of $500 to keep the peace for six months, by Justice WELLS, for threatening to beat and wound Ex-Mayor (of New-York) C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, July 30—11 A. M.

The following were the opening prices on the Stock Exchange this morning:

Consols for money	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]
United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at	[illegible]
Erie Shares	[illegible]
Illinois Centrals	[illegible]

The Stock market is generally firm.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 30—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a fair demand and quotably higher. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.

The Brokers' Circular gives the sales of the week at 81,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and 15,000 on speculation. The stock of all sorts in port and on shipboard is 1,000,000 bales, of which 500,000 are American. Of the American there are 180,000 bales of Middling and fair Orleans, 100,000 of Middling Uplands, and 100,000 of Texas. Of the American there are 200,000 bales afloat, and 300,000 of all other kinds. Wheat is firmer and higher. The last mail brings very dull accounts. Cotton, and 1d. lower. Corn 1d. lower. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, July 30—11 A. M.

Sugar 2d. lower. Tallow 6d. lower. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, July 30—12 M.

Cotton, 32d. for both Friday and the month. United States Five-twenties, 74½. Stocks quiet; Money Consols, 93.

The Cotton market is much easier. The circulars for day note the following estimated sales: The total sales of Cotton at sea from all ports, bound to Liverpool, is 500,000 bales, of which only 21,000 are American. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer and prices of nearly all the leading articles have risen the last week. Wheat, 4s. 2d. @ 4s. 4d. ₱ central for No. 2 Red Western, and 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 8d. ₱ central for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn, 35s. 6d. @ 36s. ₱ quarter for Western. Other articles unchanged.

PARIS, Friday, July 30, 1869.

The market for cotton opens firm, and closes at 101f. ₱ 100k.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 30—12 P. M.

The market is steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm.

LONDON, Friday, July 30—4:30 P. M.

Consols 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 74½. Erie, 19½. Illinois Centrals, 94. Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 30.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86¼, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 30—5:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 4s. 2d. ₱ central for California White.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull.

PETROLEUM, 50½d. for Standard White.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 30.

Petroleum, 50½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, July 30.

Exchange on the United States, short sights, in currency, 31½f. ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 30.

EXCHANGE firm at 1-10 premium selling; 1-10 discounting. GOLD dull at $1 [illegible] ₱ cent. BONDS firmer. WHEAT firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 [illegible] of No. 2 at $1 [illegible]. CORN quiet and declined 1½c. [illegible]; sales of No. 1 at 65c. [illegible]. OATS [illegible] unsettled, irregular and dull; [illegible] 32c. [illegible]; sales of No. 2 at 67c. [illegible]. RYE [illegible] BARLEY [illegible] PORK [illegible] LARD [illegible] BULK MEATS [illegible] BACON [illegible] WHISKY firm and [illegible] Mess PORK firmly held at $33 [illegible]. LARD nominally 19½c. SHOULDERS inactive and nominally 15½c. HAMS [illegible]. HOGS [illegible] CATTLE dull and nominally unchanged. Live HOGS active, excited and advanced 25c. [illegible]; sales at $9 20@$9 [illegible] for fair to medium; $10@10 12½ for good to extra. FREIGHTS dull. Engaged: Corn, 75,000 bushels, to Buffalo, 20,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 30.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $3 [illegible]@$4; Fine, $4@$4 [illegible]; Double Extra, $5 [illegible]@$6; Extra, $7; Family, $7 [illegible]@$8; Fancy Old, $8 [illegible]@$9. WHEAT declining; Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 19½@$1 22; low Choice to Fancy, $1 20@$1 [illegible]; Choice Amber, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Fancy White, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. CORN declining; New Mixed, 60c. [illegible]; Choice New Mixed, 61½c. [illegible]; Old Mixed and White, 62c. [illegible]. RYE—Choice, 85c. WHISKY firm at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. PORK—Mess, $32 [illegible]@$33. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c. [illegible]; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19c.; Keg, 20½c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 [illegible]@$9 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 4,600 bushels; Oats, 7,600 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 30.

FLOUR dull with a light demand; Family, $6 [illegible]@$8. WHEAT—Good shipping, 95c. [illegible]; 15,000 bushels New Red at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Amber, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; the latter for choice Kentucky. CORN dull and lower; 5,000 bushels sold at 65c. [illegible]; Mixed, at 65c. OATS firm at 40c. [illegible]. RYE firm at 81c. TOBACCO firm; sales 123 hhds. at 8@9½c. WHISKY firm and quiet at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. PORK firmer and quiet at $32 [illegible]@$33. BACON firm and quiet; Clear Ribs, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD firm and quiet at 19½c. for Shoulders; 19½c. for Sides. BACON held higher; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 19½c.@19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.@24c. LARD held 19½c.; kegs, 20c. BUTTER firm at [illegible]. EGGS, 18c. GOLD, 136, buying. EXCHANGE firm at par, buying. Money easy.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, July 30.

COTTON—Receipts, to-day, 70 bales; for the week, gross, 22 bales; net, 22 bales; stock, 5,768 bales; exports of the week coastwise, 1,671 bales; sales of the week, 1,187 bales; to-day, 25 bales. Middlings, 26½c. EXCHANGE firm—Sterling, 150; New-York sight drafts, ¼@¼ premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN easier; White, $1 20. OATS, 70c. BRAN, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. HAY, 27c. PORK dull, asking $35 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 15½c.@16c.; Clear Ribs, 19½c.@19¾c., and Clear Sides, 19½c.@20c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.@20½c.; keg, 22c.@22½c. SUGAR—Common, 8½c.@9c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, etc., WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE dull; Fair, 14½c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. FLOUR in good demand for New-York—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 20½c.; Oats, 7½c. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT in moderate inquiry; sales $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for No. 2 Chicago; $1 [illegible] for 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; 10,000 bushels to arrive at $1 [illegible], closing weak. CORN dull and lower; sales 16,000 bushels in bulk; No. 2, 80c.@81c. OATS dull and 1c. lower; sales of 7,000 bushels at [illegible]; nominal. BARLEY nominal. PORK firm at $32. LARD steady at 19c.@19½c. HIGHWINES—Sales 20 bbls. at $1 06, an extreme price.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 30.

COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 26½c. FLOUR firm; low and medium grades advanced 25c. Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 [illegible]; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$7 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull and lower; Western Red, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; lower grades, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. CORN firm; White, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Yellow, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. OATS dull and weak at 65c.@66c. Mess PORK quiet at $32. BACON active and advancing; 22½c. Sides, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@16c. HAMS, 22c.@24c. LARD quiet; tierces, 19½c.@20c.; kegs, 20½c. WHISKY firm and in good demand; sales at $1 [illegible].

OSWEGO, Friday, July 30.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,800 bbls. at $7 [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; $7 [illegible] for Amber Winter; $8 [illegible] for Yellow; $8 [illegible] for Extra Genesee. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 do. at $1 [illegible]; the stock is very light. CORN held at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Oswego at [illegible]. OATS dull and nominally [illegible]. BARLEY nominally [illegible]. PORK steady; Mess, $32 [illegible]